The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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ZOLA TELLS WHY HE LEFT FRANCE

Dreyfus Champion Again at Home After His Self-Imposed Exile in England.

DARK HOUR IN HIS LIFE.

His Mental Anguish as the Shores of His Country Receded from View.

BACK TO FACE HIS ENEMIES.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Paris, June 5.—The last time I crossed the threshold of the Zola home was to offer sympathy to Mme. Zola for the dastardly attacks upon her at the time of the seizure of her furniture. With tears in her eyes she told me the day would yet come when her husband would enter their home triumphant. Zola arrived home today. Contrary to reports, he did not reach Paris last night. He landed in France, and first went to Medan, near the city.

The great author is little changed, and has assumed a serenity of expression and triumph.

"For the twelve months I have been absent from Paris," said Zola, "I have lived like one dead, in complete silence, awaiting justice and truth. Today both triumph. I have returned to France.

His Self-Imposed Exile.

"July 18 will remain in my life a most terrible date. On that day I left home, and country, renouncing everything I loved. Ignoble people who imagined I fled from a prison have since given proof of deeper villainy than intelligence. A prison? I never asked anything else. I am ready to give myself up cheerfully, if necessary. Those who accused me of flight must have forgotten the whole history of the reasons which caused me to enter the combat. Today the long campaign is ended. I was absolutely disinterested. I offered myself as a holocaust and accepted in advance my own ruin if justice had not triumphed. We who worked for revision never acted from personal ambition, but purely from a wish to serve justice. We are ready to pay the price of liberty, even life, if necessary.

"They wanted to strangle the truth. Things looked dark at the time of my trial at Versailles. Picquart was in prison and Esterhazy was protected. A friend urged me to leave and let justice take its course. My own presence was compromising the affair in advance. No one knows what bitterness it was for me to leave France and thus give an appearance of flight.

Not a Politician.

"I am not a political man, only a liberal writer, but a sacrifice was necessary, and I accomplished the duty, one which personal friends and friends of the cause imposed upon me.

"I assure you it was a terrible night when I left France that July evening. As I saw the lights of my beloved country fade before me—the country I love, whose honor I have sung in all my works.

"One must be far away, alone, and persecuted, to realize what exile means.

"Who thinks of attributing my flight to a desire to curry favor with foreigners, or that I received Jewish gold? People who would indulge in such thoughts merit some disgust and much pity.

After Henry's Suicide.

"I wanted to return after Henry's suicide. It seemed then revision was certain. But every obstacle was thrown in the path of M. Brisson. My return to face such passions would have aggravated matters.

"When the criminal section of the court finally took up the question I wanted to return, but new letters came, saying the hour is not yet at hand, and again I was obliged to wait.

Nearly Loses Courage.

"When the great inquiry opened again I wanted to return, having nearly lost courage. All the accusations made in my letter to the President had been confirmed, and I desired to return unexpectedly and tumble in amidst every one during the heat of the discussion, but I was again checked by my friending friends.

"Now all is finished. I have returned, but must remain in silence and tranquillity, that my home-coming be not the cause of trouble to my friends.

Asks No Reward.

"If I performed a good action I want no political honors. My aim is to continue the battle for truth with my pen. I would like, before taking up another work, to emphasize the moderation I have always felt. When I wrote the letter to the President many of my best friends were horrified at the crime they said I committed. The articles written must now weigh heavy on their consciences. The letter was much softer than the facts, many of which have since developed.

"I neither desire nor need a triumph. I will say, however, the events have proven the ample truth and justice of my accusations.

"I am without anger or animosity. Indeed, if I listened to my heart I would be ready to pardon these malefactors and leave to conscience and public disgust their punishment.

Culprits Must Be Struck.

"I believe it is necessary, however, for the sake of justice that high culprits must be struck down or the people will never be convinced of the enormity of the crime against truth and justice.

"Picquart is still in prison. Not a day has passed I have not thought of him. His torture has been prolonged. If tomorrow Picquart is not set at liberty justice will not have accomplished her work until that glorious son of France is liberated.

Ready for His Sentence.

"Yes, I am ready for the Procureur General when he sends for me to pay the judgment against me at Versailles, one year's imprisonment and $600 fine. I am ready to face a jury, and justice shall say whether I have committed a crime through my desire to throw light on truth and justice."

The Zola house is a bower of flowers. Telegrams from all over the world by hundreds and hundreds are pouring in and some of the greatest names in contemporaneous history are signed. There is no need of an election at the institute. He is already an immortal.

CRITICISES AMERICAN PLAN.

Government Organ at Toronto Finds Fault with Proposal for Neutral Ground on Alaskan Border.

Toronto, Ont., June 5.—[Special.]—The Globe (government organ), referring to a dispatch from Washington in connection with the boundary question which proposes that in the meantime a neutral territory be formed near the boundary "which will prevent bloodshed along the disputed border line, where the feeling between the British and American settlers is high," editorially says:

"The restricted zone of which Washington speaks is of course to come out of territory that now is rightfully Canada's, and that is not to be even temporarily alienated. This is truly a remarkable proposition. Once in possession to preserve order the United States forces could remain in possession of what is Canadian territory.

"If the Washington authorities believe that Canada will consent to the adoption of such a proposition a serious disappointment awaits them. While constantly endeavoring to act fair and equitably in the premises, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues feel some regret at the apparent failure of some persons high in authority at Washington to preserve inviolable the pledge of secrecy that was entered into by the members of the commission. Statements as to the deliberations of the commission, which could only have come from the sources named appeared in the American press from time to time, whereas the Canadian commissioners have maintained the promised silence."

Ottawa, Ont., June 5.—[Special.]—The Alaska boundary protocol read in the House today contained no reference to the deferring of interpretations placed by Canada and the United States on the treaty of 1825, which formed the basis of the impasse, as Sir Charles Tupper called it.

From an official quarter today was obtained an outline of the Canadian interpretation, stated in the fewest possible words, and the official understanding of the United States interpretation. The treaty provides that the British-Alaska boundary shall be the summit of the nearest mountain parallel to the coast. The ranges along the coast, according to the Canadian contention, are broken in some localities where they are near the coast, in others they are more distant. The United States contends that there is a fairly contiguous running line outside several of these broken groups of mountains, and this is the only range of mountains to which the words of the treaty can be held to apply, and failing this they claim up to ten marine leagues from the windings of the coast.

BISHOP HURST AND WIFE PART.

Announcement of Their Permanent Separation Causes Much Comment in Washington.

New York, June 5.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Washington to the Journal says:

"A sensation occurred here today when it was announced that Bishop Hurst and his wife had separated. The announcement was unheralded, absolutely unexpected. It was supposed on all sides that the Bishop and his graceful young wife were on the most amicable terms. Never before during their residence in the capital has any suspicion of trouble in their home come to the ears of outsiders.

"Mrs. Hurst was Miss Root of Buffalo. She is understood to be extremely wealthy, and her entertainments, while always unostentatious, have been noted for their delicacy and style. Compared to the Bishop, she is extremely young. He is 70 years old, while she is only 32.

"It is understood among their intimate friends that money affairs have been the cause of their separation. There is no absolute statement to this effect, but that is the general impression. Some time ago Mrs. Hurst left Washington without preliminary announcement and went to Paris. Her sister, Mrs. Birch, has her home in the French capital. The two sisters have now taken an apartment there and Mrs. Hurst is ostensibly studying music.

"A few days ago Bishop Hurst left Washington as unexpectedly as his wife. There was some comment at the time, but even then no one among their most intimate friends suspected the real cause. Today when the news came out many curious circumstances seemed easily explained.

"Mr. Root, the brother of Mrs. Hurst, arrived today to wind up his sister's affairs in Washington. As a preliminary he withdrew all Mrs. Hurst's money from a local bank and closed up the house. It was his presence here as an agent for his sister that brought out the news of the separation.

"'Yes,' said he, 'my sister and Bishop Hurst have permanently separated. They both concluded that it was no longer possible to live together. But I can assure you that there will be no legal proceedings. It will be simply a separation.'

"Bishop Hurst is a principal figure in the Methodist Church. His name is known wherever the sect flourishes, and he has risen to the high office of Chancellor of the newly started American University of Washington."

RUMOR KILLS RUSSELL SAGE.

New York Financier, However, Appears in the Flesh to Insist He Is Alive.

New York, June 5.—[Special.]—Wall street was more or less shocked today by a rumor that Russell Sage had dropped dead. It spread about noon, but was quickly denied and subsided for an hour or so, and then was revived with much persistence. Mr. Sage was considerably annoyed. When seen tonight at his home he talked about the rumor.

"So they had me dead, did they?" he said, dryly. "Yes, I know all about it. I was in my office at noon today when my cashier entered with a friend of mine, Mr. Patterson, a broker.

"He was greatly excited and told me Wall street insisted that I was dead. I told him I wasn't, and he believed me."

Mr. Sage laughed softly as he told this story.

ENGLISH PARTISAN MOVES

CONSERVATIVES MAY DECIDE TO DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT.

Alleged Significance of the Withholding of Titles—Kitchener Grant Made by the House After a Spirited Debate—Desecration of the Mahdi's Tomb Censured by the Liberals—Collapse of a Speaker During the Discussion.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, June 6.—There is already talk of the dissolution of Parliament. It is suggested in Liberal quarters that, as the Queen's birthday honor list included no new peers, Lord Salisbury is contemplating dissolution this autumn or next spring.

The argument is twofold. By withholding the honors the Queen now keeps Conservative members of Parliament on probation, hoping for rewards to come. In the next place, giving peerages now would necessitate bye-elections, which generally go against the party in power. It is thought it would be better, if dissolution is imminent, to wait for an opportunity to grant peerages when the government goes out of office.

The reasoning is ingenious but not convincing, since Balfour certainly contemplates another year of the present Parliament.

Salisbury's Action May Hurt.

Meantime the Conservative party is not likely to profit by such action as that of Lord Salisbury over the shop assistants' bill, when he ridiculed the grandmotherly nature of legislation which attempts to provide chairs for hard working girls in shops, for he has been followed by Mr. Lowther, who has just put down an amendment to the bill asking that the chairs thus provided should be suitably stuffed, provided with arms, and constructed as sofas. This frivolous attempt to jeer at a most useful piece of legislation is regarded as unworthy of a member of Parliament. It is assuredly harmful to the party.

Large Grant to Kitchener.

The House of Commons voted General Lord Kitchener a grant of £30,351.

The debate on the Kitchener grant was full of dramatic incidents. It filled the whole sitting, when suddenly about 11:30 o'clock Dr. Wallace, the Gladstonian Liberal member for Edinburg, while making a vigorous speech, staggered and fell back in complete collapse. Friends crowded around, thinking it merely a heat attack. Finally John Burns, the stalwart labor member, shouldered his way through the crowd and lifted the unconscious member, and carried him bodily from the House. There was subdued applause, Dr. Wallace was taken to St. Thomas' Hospital. He was found to be suffering with cerebral paralysis. He was still unconscious at 1:30 this morning. It was an exciting close to an interesting debate.

Question of Queen's Prerogative.

Early in the day Swift McNeill challenged the right of the Queen to send a request to the Commons on the question of money since the House has the sole initiative in matters of money. Balfour countered this attack by quoting Gladstone himself as having furnished a precedent, Gladstone having introduced the question of a grant to General Wolseley in precisely similar terms. Then in a short, adroit speech, Balfour introduced a request for a grant of £30,000 to General Kitchener for his services in the Soudan. He warned the House against judging the General according to the policy of the government.

Tribute to Military Heroism.

"Those who would withhold from the successful General," said he, "a merited reward, not on the ground of military incompetence but on the ground that he was carrying out a policy of which they disapprove, are in fact saying to the gallant soldiers who supported him: 'You have endured hardships, faced death, and gone on an expedition where defeat meant instantaneous destruction or slavery; all this you have done with courage, competence, and perseverance. We are proud of the skill you have shown, but you have done it in a cause of which we disapprove, therefore we withhold from you the reward which on other grounds you have honorably, justly won.'

Desecration of Mahdi's Tomb.

He avoided a direct allusion to the desecration of the Mahdi's tomb. He wound up with the statement that the midday sun of Sept. 2, 1898, saw forever the power of the Mahdi crushed. "This was due," said he, "to the genius of the man we desire to honor and reward. He organized the victories and won them. Of these two feats the organization was perhaps the greater."

Campbell-Bannerman followed. He spoke on both sides of the question, and protested mildly, as usual, against the desecration of the Mahdi's tomb.

Morley's Impassioned Speech.

Then came Morley's expected speech. It was virulent and impassioned. Kitchener had said, Morley declared, Mohammedan officers advised the desecration of the tomb. "Has it come to this," said he, "that in a matter affecting the standard of civilization the House is to take its standard from Mohammedan officers? The Mahdi set a better example for the tomb of Sir Herbert Stewart, who fell in 1885, stands intact. You send soldiers to civilize savages. Take care the savages do not barbarize your soldiers.

"You extend the empire, and it is the imperative duty of the House to exact from our agents abroad the same conduct exacted at home."

Balfour Makes an Explanation.

In reply Balfour denied that the head of the Mahdi was severed from the body. The bones had fallen to pieces, he said, by the natural process of decomposition. The chief reason for the desecration of the tomb was the fact that few British soldiers were to be left at Omdurman. It was most important to take every step possible to prevent the Mahdi legend from gaining new force. There was but a step from recrudescence of Mahdism to the destruction of every white man in the Soudan.

So the debate wore on until the unhappy incident referred to above occurred. Finally after midnight the grant was carried, 393 to 51.

Mr. Harcourt took no part in the debate. The bulk of the Liberal party voted against Morley, who was followed by Dilke and Labouchere only.

Rioting in Belfast.

Exciting news has just come from Belfast. Mr. Dillon's warning is more than justified. The good old days of Irish rioting have returned. There has been nothing like it since the Tipperary riots. There was a Nationalist demonstration at Hannahstown. The procession was returning to Belfast when the Nationalists were attacked by a Protestant crowd. Soon the fighting grew severe and the military was called in. The Liverpool regiment of the Royal Irish Rifles charged the mob with fixed bayonets.

There were scenes of the wildest description. The rioting spread over the town. Dragoons, infantry, and police charged the mob repeatedly in a storm of stones.

Mayor Toban Wounded.

Mayor Toban was among the soldiers and had his head split open with a paving stone. The rioters, numbering 20,000, wrecked and looted a number of saloons. At last the riot act was read and the soldiers were ordered to load their rifles. Twenty arrests were made. The prisoners were escorted to the barracks by cavalry with drawn sabers. Then when the cavalry retired the crowd attacked the barracks. The windows were smashed.

At 11 o'clock last night there was another attack. The soldiers were forced to charge with fixed bayonets. Ten more arrests were made.

Ireland, which has been quiet so long, seems likely to come to the front again.

Nat C. Goodwin's Success.

The suffocating heat was unfavorable for Nat C. Goodwin's opening night in the "Lady and the Cowboy" at the Duke of York's Theater. The audience was not sure how to take Clyde Fitch's lurid picture of life on the prairie. There was no doubt about Goodwin's personal success. His part is not in his best line, as there are few chances for comedy. The cowboy hero is altogether too much of a hero, but from the first the audience was attracted by Goodwin's real histrionic power, and gave him great support, so that he acted with sincerity and emotion such as he has rarely displayed in similar parts. The result is a personal triumph. There were innumerable recalls, which he acknowledged finally by the usual speech of thanks.

Maxine Elliott came in for a fair share of applause. London prefers beautiful women to anything else, and this respect found nothing wanting. Her acting was often powerful.

Clyde Fitch has written an Academy melodrama, which is acted by people far above the Academy level. The result is a curious combination, to which West End audiences are not accustomed. They are not sure that the cakewalk which follows the rustic dance has a proper place in a legitimate drama, but doubtless the cakewalk will soon be popular. It is a pity Fitch has taken no advantage of the opportunities for comedy. The whole play is curiously lacking in wit for so clever a writer, but the melodramatic qualities are strong enough to carry the work to success.

Richter's second concert took place last night. The chief interest lay in Siegfried Wagner's overture to the new opera, "Der Baronhauter." The music has none of his father's strength, but there are the same use of motive and the same delicacy and brilliancy of orchestration. Altogether, it seems a finer work than the accounts had led the public to expect.

Choate Speaks for France.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, June 5.—At the banquet of the Royal Geographical society this evening 300 persons were present, the company including Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador.

After a complimentary speech from Sir Clements Robert Markham, President of the society, Mr. Choate responded to the toast "Our Guests." He referred to the ties uniting England and America, but said that Americans could never forget the debt of gratitude they owed France.

At the anniversary meeting of the society this afternoon Mr. Choate presented the medal awarded to Sir John Murray, naturalist and chronicler of the Challenger expedition, by the American Geographical society. The Ambassador expressed his full sympathy with the object of the American society in awarding the medal. The American society, he added, had for many years emulated the Royal society and had accomplished much itself.

WRECK OF STEAMER STEWART.

Passenger Vessel Goes Ashore on Michigan Island and One Man Is Drowned.

Bayfield, Wis., June 5.—The passenger steamer R. G. Stewart, from Hancock to Duluth, ran ashore on Michigan Island, one of the Apostles group, at midnight Saturday night. At 10 o'clock Sunday morning the vessel was burned to the water's edge. One of the crew was drowned in escaping from the burning boat. The others, with the three passengers, were saved.

The dead:

McKENNA, GEORGE, wheelsman, Detroit, Mich.

The lifeboat was launched when the fire started and all had entered it except McKenna. He jumped into the little boat from the steamer's deck and capsized it. The others managed to get hold of the life lines, but McKenna was drowned. The lifeboat drifted ashore soon afterwards.

The R. G. Stewart was a small steamer, and was run regularly in the coasting trade along the south shore of Lake Superior, sailing from Duluth. The steamer was owned by Captain C. O. Flynn of Duluth.

BLAND MAY BE NEAR DEATH.

Condition of the Missouri Congressman the Source of Grave Alarm.

Lebanon, Mo., June 5.—Congressman Richard P. Bland's condition tonight is critical and grave fears are entertained for his recovery. While he has rallied somewhat from the apparent collapse of Sunday there is great anxiety. The patient is suffering from nervous prostration, the result of an attack of grip shortly after his return from Washington, and has been confined to his room for two months. Physical weakness is the most alarming feature of the case.

SKAGUAY BANK CLOSED UP.

First Concern at the Gateway to the Klondike Passes into Hands of a Receiver.

Skaguay, Alaska, June 1, via Seattle, Wash., June 5.—The First Bank of Skaguay has closed its doors and J. G. Price has been appointed receiver. The liabilities of the bank are estimated at $16,000; assets, $18,000.

SAMOANS GIVE UP THEIR ARMS.

Native Factions in the Pacific Island at Last Surrender Their Weapons.

Apia, Samoan Islands, May 31, via Auckland, N. Z.—Both native factions, the Malietoans and the Mataafans, are disarming. Mataafa has surrendered 1,800 guns.

FRANK THOMSON IS DEAD.

PRESIDENT OF PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM EXPIRES SUDDENLY.

Life of Railroad Magnate Ends at His Home in Merion, Near Philadelphia, After an Illness, Believed to Be Trivial, of Two Weeks—Heart Failure the Immediate Cause — In the Service of the Company for Forty-one Years, Beginning as a Boy.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 5.—[Special.]—Frank Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania railroad, died of heart failure at his residence, Corker Hill, Merion, at 7:30 o'clock tonight.

The end was unexpected, although Mr. Thomson had been confined to his bed for two weeks. He had been feeling in excellent spirits throughout the day, however, and his physicians had expressed the hope that he would be fully recovered in a few days.

Soon after 7 o'clock, while conversing with those about him, the patient was seized with failure of the heart, superinduced by acute indigestion, and, despite all that medical aid could do, death resulted within twenty minutes. Drs. Dacosta, Hutchinson, Gerhardt, and Lodge were present when death came, as were his son, Frank G., and his daughter, Anne.

Complication of Ills.

The first symptoms of the fatal illness were manifested upon Mr. Thomson's return from his recent Western trip. He left this city on May 15, returning five days later. At that time he was prostrated by a bilious attack, aggravated by a severe cold. The heart and lungs were early known to be affected, but no serious alarm was felt over his condition.

Tonight the absent members of the family were summoned by telegraph. Robert W. Lesley, a nephew, reached Merion from New York shortly before 11 o'clock. The officers of the Pennsylvania road were also immediately notified, and Assistant to the President Postlethwaite arrived at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Thomson is survived by three children—Anne, the eldest; Frank G., who graduated from Harvard and is practicing law in this city; and Clarke. Mrs. Thomas died twelve years ago, and a fourth child, Alexander, died in London ten years ago.

Frank Thomson was born at Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pa., on July 5, 1841. His father, Alexander Thomson, LL. D., represented the Chambersburg district in Congress during the sessions of 1824-'26. Dr. Thomson's father was Alexander Thomson, who in 1771 sailed from Scotland.

The life of Frank Thomson is a chapter in the history of the Pennsylvania railroad. His life was devoted to the railroad. He saw every grade and every side of the workings of the road, and, if necessary, could have stepped from the President's chair into the roundhouse and brought out an engine and run it over every branch or attached to any train; he could have gone into the auditor's office and taken charge of the intricate details of that office; he could have entered the office of the general counsel of the road and assumed charge there and handled the legal business of the company.

Enters Railroad Shops.

He received his rudimentary and classical education at Chambersburg, but did not inherit the paternal taste for the law. With the foresight which was one of the distinguishing characteristics of his life he saw in the practical work of the railroad an attractive and promising field of action, and at 17 years of age he entered the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania railroad for instruction. A four years' course of training in this great school of applied science graduated him a mechanical engineer, who could build a locomotive through every stage of the progress, from the crude iron to the finished engine on the rails.

Helps Move Troops.

Upon the breaking out of the rebellion Colonel A. T. Scott was called to Washington and placed in charge of the military railroad. Mr. Thomson was one of the few men he selected to aid him. Mr. Thomson went to work to assist in the movement of troops into Washington via Annapolis, afterwards via Baltimore, and in organizing Colonel Scott's department of the army. After midnight of the morning of May 25, 1861, the union troops occupied Alexandria, Va., and by noon of the latter date Mr. Thomson made his headquarters in that city in a house he named the "Scott House," and calling around him some tried and true men from off the Pennsylvania railroad proceeded to restore the Orange and Alexandria and the Loudon and Hampshire railroads, repair the shops, machinery, and whatever rolling stock the enemy had left behind in its retreat. This was extraordinary work and responsibility for a young man not quite 20 years of age, but was only the first of a number of undertakings of even greater importance which he engineered for the government.

He left the Department of the Potomac on July 1, 1862, and reported for duty on the military routes south of Nashville. The line of railroad, over 300 miles in length, wretchedly constructed and sparingly equipped, badly broken, and open to cavalry raids, which, in point of fact, were daily made upon it, had to be kept in repair, as it was the only line of communication that Buell's army had with Nashville, its base of supplies.

The task was a herculean one, but it was accomplished by the aid of General O. M. Mitchell and his army. It was no sooner completed, however, than the movements of the enemy in both Tennessee and Kentucky caused Buell to abandon his intention of seizing Chattanooga, and to make a forced march on Louisville, which was seriously threatened. On that long, tedious, and perilous march Mr. Thomson accompanied the army, sharing in its perils and privations.

Recalled to Seat of War.

After the battle of Chancellorsville he returned to the Pennsylvania railroad, only to serve a few weeks, when he was recalled to the seat of war to aid Colonel Scott in the greatest military transportation scheme of the age. A grave emergency had arisen, a large army—the Army of the Cumberland—was cooped up in Chattanooga, with an inadequate line of supplies. Bragg, the Confederate commander, environing it and threatening to force its capitulation, rendered urgent the necessity for relief. The Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, near Washington, were assigned as the reinforcement for that relief. These corps contained 20,000 men, to transport which, with their horses, wagons, supplies, artillery, munitions, and baggage, required over 650 cars.

Colonel Scott placed Mr. Thomson in charge of the lines south of Nashville, the most difficult and dangerous part of the route and the hardest to keep open; but so well was his portion of the task performed that the movement was successful, and the wonderful and unequaled achievement of picking up an army 20,000 strong, transporting it third way over the continent through a country where an active enemy was constantly assailing the lines of communication and in fourteen days' time relieving a beleaguered force, was accomplished.

(Continued on third page.)

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY.

Auditorium Tower.		Street Level.	
8 a. m.	79	8 a. m.	82
9 a. m.	80	9 a. m.	84
10 a. m.	82	10 a. m.	85
11 a. m.	85	11 a. m.	88
12 m.	85	12 m.	88
1 p. m.	87	1 p. m.	90
2 p. m.	76	2 p. m.	82
3 p. m.	76	3 p. m.	83
4 p. m.	78	4 p. m.	84
5 p. m.	78	5 p. m.	86
6 p. m.	79	6 p. m.	87
7 p. m.	81	7 p. m.	85
8 p. m.	79	8 p. m.	83
9 p. m.	78	9 p. m.	81
10 p. m.	77	10 p. m.	80
		12 p. m.	80
		2 a. m.	78

KAISER RAPS THE AGRARIANS.

Social Democrats and the Emperor Meet on Common Ground in an Unexpected Manner.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, June 5.—For once Kaiser Wilhelm and the Social Democrats are quite of one opinion. In the recent debate in the Prussian Landtag regarding the influx of peasantry from the eastern provinces into the cities and the consequent scarcity of agricultural labor the Socialists declared the explanation was to be sought in the unworthy treatment of tenants by the landowners, whom they blamed for low wages, social repression of the poor, lack of educational facilities, and, above all, the miserable dwellings provided for tenants.

The Kaiser last week visited his newly acquired estate at Cadinen, near Elbing, and today took occasion to make public his estimate of the tenant quarters he had seen. In conversation with a representative of a conservative Elbing paper he said:

"The cattle stable at Cadinen is a veritable palace compared to the tenants' homes. This must not be. Pigsties really should not be better than workingmen's dwellings. This matter appears to have been neglected everywhere here in the East."

One would not go far astray if he suspected a little politics in this. The Kaiser is not unwilling to punish the agrarians for their opposition to the canal legislation and for giving trouble in the matter of the meat inspection bill.

The Liberal Vossische Zeitung peppers the wounds made by the Kaiser's words by declaring it is quite true the owners care better for their cattle than for their tenants for the simple reason the death of the cattle would touch their pockets, while the death of the tenants would not. The dwellings in east Prussia, west Prussia, Posen, and Silesia are often inhuman, like the treatment of tenants.

From all points of view the Kaiser touched a sore spot, and it is only natural it should hurt. If the conditions were bad at the model estate at Cadinen what would he say if he saw the others?

Pleased with America.

The papers generally express gratification over the fact America is pleased to have Germany for a neighbor in the Pacific. The Colonial Correspondence claims to have information that both the United States and another power had designs on the Carolines, and says the deal, which was arranged last fall, required unusual diplomacy. Eugene Richter in the Freisinnige Zeitung again throws a lance at Germany's colonial policy. Under the caption "Squandered Millions" he says neither the export nor import trade with the Caroline group will result in benefit to Germany. He quotes statistics to show the Caroline imports at Hamburg decreased in three years from 165,000 marks to 2,500, while the export trade has ceased altogether.

Suppresses a New York Paper.

The seventh criminal chamber of the Berlin Superior Court today ordered the confiscation of the issue of the New York paper containing the poem, "Der Kaiser und Gott," given to fame by Captain Coghlan. The court expressed horror when the interpreter translated the verses. It will be interesting to learn how many copies will be rounded up. Some are cruel enough to say the object of the proceeding was to give the court an opportunity to hear the poem translated.

Cable Station Story Denied.

London, June 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "The rumor that Germany has offered to exchange a cable station in the Carolines for a similar station in the Philippines is contradicted here."

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:

Continued warm and generally fair, except local thunder-storms.

Sun rises at 4:24; sets at 7:33.

Moon rises at 2:57 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.

1 Zola Tells Why He Left France.
Talk of Dissolving Parliament.
Death of President Frank Thomson.
Taking Steps to Save France.

2 Talk of Civil Service Order.
Another St. Louis Anti-Trust Meeting

3 Details of Gilmore Capture.
Committee Adopts Arbitration Idea.
Pennsylvania for Henderson.

4 Chicago Wins in Baltimore.
Sam McKeever Wins at Harlem.
Work of the Fighters.

5 New York Kidnapers Indicted.
Maude Adams as Juliet.
Three Girl Students Drowned.

7 Schurman's Idea Rejected.
Andrews Yields in Heath Case.

8 Presbytery Lets Dr. McPherson Go.
Christian Scientists in Boston.

10 Favors Parks for the Poor.

12 Tanner to Aid War on Tuberculosis.

Pages.		Pages.	
5	Amusements.	10	Railroads.
8	Fontenoy.	10	Insurance.
8	Short Story.	10	Courts.
8	Society.	10	Lake Marine.
9	Commercial.		

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	Koenigen Louise	
GIBRALTAR	Aller	
LIVERPOOL	Umbria	
NEW YORK	Friesland	La Gascogne.
NEW YORK	Anchoria	K. Wilhelm II.
PLYMOUTH	Patricia	

KAISER RAPS THE AGRARIANS.

Social Democrats and the Emperor Meet on Common Ground in an Unexpected Manner.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, June 5.—For once Kaiser Wilhelm and the Social Democrats are quite of one opinion. In the recent debate in the Prussian Landtag regarding the influx of peasantry from the eastern provinces into the cities and the consequent scarcity of agricultural labor the Socialists declared the explanation was to be sought in the unworthy treatment of tenants by the landowners, whom they blamed for low wages, social repression of the poor, lack of educational facilities, and, above all, the miserable dwellings provided for tenants.

The Kaiser last week visited his newly acquired estate at Cadinen, near Elbing, and today took occasion to make public his estimate of the tenant quarters he had seen. In conversation with a representative of a conservative Elbing paper he said:

"The cattle stable at Cadinen is a veritable palace compared to the tenants' homes. This must not be. Pigsties really should not be better than workingmen's dwellings. This matter appears to have been neglected everywhere here in the East."

One would not go far astray if he suspected a little politics in this. The Kaiser is not unwilling to punish the agrarians for their opposition to the canal legislation and for giving trouble in the matter of the meat inspection bill.

The Liberal Vossische Zeitung peppers the wounds made by the Kaiser's words by declaring it is quite true the owners care better for their cattle than for their tenants for the simple reason the death of the cattle would touch their pockets, while the death of the tenants would not. The dwellings in east Prussia, west Prussia, Posen, and Silesia are often inhuman, like the treatment of tenants.

From all points of view the Kaiser touched a sore spot, and it is only natural it should hurt. If the conditions were bad at the model estate at Cadinen what would he say if he saw the others?

Pleased with America.

The papers generally express gratification over the fact America is pleased to have Germany for a neighbor in the Pacific. The Colonial Correspondence claims to have information that both the United States and another power had designs on the Carolines, and says the deal, which was arranged last fall, required unusual diplomacy. Eugene Richter in the Freisinnige Zeitung again throws a lance at Germany's colonial policy. Under the caption "Squandered Millions" he says neither the export nor import trade with the Caroline group will result in benefit to Germany. He quotes statistics to show the Caroline imports at Hamburg decreased in three years from 165,000 marks to 2,500, while the export trade has ceased altogether.

Suppresses a New York Paper.

The seventh criminal chamber of the Berlin Superior Court today ordered the confiscation of the issue of the New York paper containing the poem, "Der Kaiser und Gott," given to fame by Captain Coghlan. The court expressed horror when the interpreter translated the verses. It will be interesting to learn how many copies will be rounded up. Some are cruel enough to say the object of the proceeding was to give the court an opportunity to hear the poem translated.

Cable Station Story Denied.

London, June 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "The rumor that Germany has offered to exchange a cable station in the Carolines for a similar station in the Philippines is contradicted here."

TAKING STEPS TO SAVE FRANCE.

Premier Dupuy Adopts Heroic Remedies to Insure the Stability of the Republic.

GUILTY TO BE PUNISHED.

General Mercier and His Associates Will Have to Answer to Serious Charges.

TUMULT IN PARLIAMENT.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Paris, June 5.—The great events of today may be summarized as follows:

The decision of the government to prosecute General Mercier before a high court was postponed by a vote of the Chamber of Deputies until after the decision of the court-martial at Rennes.

The aristocratic Automobile club, of which Count Dion is President, is closed by order of the government.

A perquisition with search warrants has been made by the police on the American Tennis club at Puteaux.

The announcement by Premier Dupuy that a powerful plot against the republic existed which necessitated firm measures.

General Roget and his regiment will be transferred from Paris to Orleans.

M. Lombard, the Advocate General who permitted Quesnay Beaurepaire to insult President Loubet during the Deroulede suit, has been removed, and M. Tardif, President of the Assizes Court, also culpable, will be tried before the court magistrate.

The officers who took part in the manifestations at Auteuil have been ordered before a court-martial.

General Andre will replace General Roget in Paris.

Foreigners residing in Paris and participating in manifestations and uttering seditious cries will be expelled.

Correspondents cabling attacks against the government not corroborated by events will be deprived of telegraph facilities.

Prisoners Still Held.

All arrestations maintained last night still remain in force. No communication was allowed with the prisoners today. The prison vicinity presented an odd sight. Fathers, mothers, uncles, and aunts of the offenders flocked around the building with changes of clothes, bottles of milk and wine, baskets of food comforts, and books, which they tried to pass to the prisoners. No one was allowed to do so, and the anxious parents and relatives were obliged to retire with their packages. Some shed tears. Some menaced the authorities, but the police were firm.

The thing most noticed was that the flower of the nobility lacks manners. It invited the President to Auteuil only to insult him. The chief of the state has to be protected by the foreign Ambassadors.

Countess Tornielli was positively valiant. The President asked her would she like to leave. She replied: "No, have I not the place of honor?"

France Has Been Humbled.

France has been humbled in the eyes of all Europe by a handful of good-for-nothing boys. Premier Dupuy is severely blamed for not protecting the President. It is frequently remarked Dupuy always brings bad luck.

Scenes of Tumult.

The scene in the Chamber of Deputies today was one of the most memorable in the history of France. It commenced with the interpellation of the government. Premier Dupuy replied he could not force the attacks, and gave a list of the measures taken, already mentioned. Tumult ensued, and never ceased until the end of the session.

Deputy d'Argentaye was sentenced to exclusion from the Chamber. He would not leave, whereupon the President ordered the Chamber cleared, and called soldiers to expel him.

Such a measure has not been taken for many years.

To Punish Mercier.

Premier Dupuy asked for the support of the Chamber of Deputies in his purpose to pursue General Mercier. The demand was upheld by many Deputies on the Socialists' side.

M. Meline, former Premier, interposed and tried to overturn the Cabinet. He was vigorously hissed, as was also Cavaignac. The whole band of forgers and abettors of the Dreyfus crime hissed, but the Socialists lined up splendidly. The Socialists form the only party in France today having the courage of their convictions. The rest are notable for their cowardice.

Cavaignac made a speech denouncing the attacks on the President, and Prince d'Arenberg did the same. President Loubet was wildly acclaimed by the Chamber. Premier Dupuy, in spite of the storm of hisses, was occasionally heard and finally sustained. He showed courage and determination, and earned the right to the title of the man behind the government.

President Loubet is calm today. He is a fatalist, and says he believes what is to be is. He is the right man for these turbulent times.

The members who will compose the high court to try General Mercier are M. Berenger, President, Chavet, Chauveau, Develle, Cordelet, Dussolier, Caseau, Morellet, Isaac Tillays, De Verninac, Monsservin, Maxime, Lecomte, and Ratier.

Du Paty's Famous Letter.

It is officially proven the famous letter claimed by the friends of Du Paty de Clam to have been sent to the Minister of War asking an investigation was not posted until 8 o'clock on the night of the arrestation. The latter took place at 7 o'clock. The letter was a bold play for popular favor, but

is a complete fizzle, owing to the postman's stamp, marking the exact hour.

Marchand Leaves Paris.

Marchand left Paris quietly this morning at 6 o'clock for his home in Thoissy. Only his intimate friends were present. The government affectionately told him to keep quiet in Paris, not to accept invitations, and in no way to give cause for disturbance. The valiant officer gave respectful obedience. He has not appeared since the first day of his arrival.

Major Baratiere is less obedient. He allowed the Duchess d'Uzes to compromise him yesterday publicly at the races. Despite her years the Duchess thinks she can still bring back a second Boulanger movement. She will be invited to leave Paris if she is discovered arranging another complot.

Orleans Ready for a Coup.

The Duc d'Orleans' trunks have all arrived and it is said he was ready to appear in Paris last night. The authorities have taken charge of his baggage. The contents were harmless.

Severe on Castellane.

The press commentaries on Castellane's Loubet manifestation are severe. Madame de Castelane, at the head of the manifestants belonging to the young royalists, was conspicuous, crying "Vive l'armée."

Relain, another woman, cried, "Down with Loubet, vive l'armée, vive France."

Thus these women of the monde and the demi-monde joined in the same chorus.

Auroré declares:

"Boni Castellane, a mediocre Deputy, has shown himself brilliant on the race field, at the head of a band organized to assault the Presidential tribune. He struck at men protecting the President and finished by receiving the blow of some one whom he struck. This recalled the fact the money of his wife had permitted him to be elected Deputy."

Petit Republic says:

"This American woman, because she has bought a husband with her dot, thinks her title to nobility confers on her the right to regenerate the French nation."

Perosi in Bad Humor.

Perosi has refused to take the oath customary upon the assumption of the perpetual directorship of the Sistine Chapel at Rome. He protested the brevet calling him was incorrect. He reads the chanteur at pontifical mass. Perosi says he is not a singer. The explanation of the terms used in the brevet were only a matter of form, and did not satisfy the young composer. The gala performance tonight at the Opera Comique marked the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Composer Halevy.

Calve and Bernhardt.

Calve has signed a contract to sing next season. She leaves shortly for London.

Sarah Bernhardt closes her memorable success tomorrow.

Miss Reed's Reception.

Miss Reed gave a reception tonight which was attended by many persons who took part in the manifestation yesterday. Mrs. Paget, who accompanied the Castellanes to the races, returned to London today.

Fashionable Clubs Closed.

Many fashionable clubs will be closed, notably the Epatant, where mischief is constantly brewing. The Republicans are determined to boycott the races.

Theatricals for Charity.

The Society Artistique gave theatricals, followed by a tea at the Petit Trianon, today for charity. The smart set was present.

Meeting of the Deputies.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, June 5.—When the Chamber of Deputies met at 2 o'clock this afternoon the public galleries were crowded with fashionable people, including many women in pretty toilets, who used their fans vigorously on account of the heat. The galleries of the Senators and diplomats were also full. There was a large and early attendance of Deputies, who animatedly discussed the incidents of yesterday. Premier Dupuy and the Minister of Justice, M. Lebret, sat on the ministerial bench.

M. Lalogue, who moved the interpellation, rose at 2:25 p. m. and said the hour of action had struck. There were cheers from the Leftists and murmurs from the Rightists, and a babel of cries, in which MM. Cassagnac and Lasies, anti-Semite, participated.

M. Lalogue asked the Premier if he had been warned beforehand of yesterday's demonstration. He then eulogized President Loubet, who he said, undertook the Presidency in a time of stress.

Wild Scene in the Chamber.

M. Rious de Largentaye, Conservative, representing the Second Division of Dinan, Cotes-du-Nord, shouted:

"Loubet is not honest; he is a Panamaist!"

This statement called forth violent protests and shouts of "order," but M. de Largentaye persisted, in spite of the uproar, in declaring honest men were arrested yesterday. This was followed with shouts of "Down with Loubet," and a scene of wild excitement ensued.

President Deschanel ordered M de Largentaye to withdraw, but the latter refused, and the session was suspended, the Deputies being requested to withdraw in order that M. de Largentaye be expelled.

Escorted Out by Soldiers.

The commanding officer on duty at the Palais Bourbon then entered the Chamber of Deputies with a squad of soldiers and requested M. de Langentaye to withdraw. The latter waited until many of his colleagues had left the House, and then rose and walked out, escorted by the soldiers.

There was cheering and counter-cheering when M. de Langentaye appeared in the corridor. The sitting was then resumed.

M. Lalogo asked what measures the government intended to take in the future, and the Premier replied that after yesterday's incidents his first step was to address a respectful greeting to the nation's elect and to the "firm citizen, who was, and who remains, the guaranty of republican communion."

Continuing, the Premier said that yesterday at Auteuil "the advance guard of the reactionary party protested against him and called for his resignation," and proceeded to enlarge upon "the coarseness of such a demonstration against an invited guest."

Object Lesson to France.

"The representatives of elegance and good taste have given us an idea of what France may expect from their idleness and indolence," he went on. "We know secret meetings had taken place and that preparations were made for demonstrations. We took measures for the President's protection in driving to and from the racecourse and nothing occurred on the way—"

Here a Royalist Deputy cried: "You hid him."

M. Dupuy retorted: "No, it was your friends hid behind the women."

Protests from the Rightists followed, and M. Lasies, anti-Semite, cried: "Loubet and Delcasse [the Minister of Foreign Affairs] hid behind policemen."

This statement was followed by an uproar lasting several minutes. When comparative quiet had been restored M. Dupuy said:

"We stationed police at the paddock with orders to intervene immediately in case of a demonstration, and they did so though they met with much opposition and protests. I assume all responsibility."

"You have the evil eye," cried M. Lasies, a remark which caused laughter.

M. Dupuy continued: "All the police did their duty, and an individual threw himself on the President of the republic, who remained in calm. The proceedings at Auteuil were all the more disgusting because they occurred in the presence of foreign representatives."

Will Close Royalist Clubs.

"The persons who have been arrested will be examined by a magistrate, who will decide whether there was a conspiracy. We are satisfied the accused are members of clubs which the government has decided to close.

"Yesterday's demonstrators pretend to represent France in the army, but the public was against them. We are supporters of the republic and are republicans who do not mix with those who have only borrowed the name in order to be able to better destroy her. They have given us a countersign we intend to uphold. If you give us your confidence we shall know how to defend our institutions from those who attack them."

Here M. de Cassagnac (Conservative) interjected:

"The country is sick of the republic. As to the affair which has divided the nation and families, it will yet weigh heavily against you. The stories current in regard to the measures which you propose against the Generals——"

"A certain amount of courage," exclaimed the Premier, "is required to do what we propose."

"To drag before a high court," retorted M. Cavaignac, the former Minister of War, "your former colleague. You have cause to close the clubs, for the nation is awakening and is only awaiting the right man."

After further debate M. Meline and his supporters moved the order of the day, approving of the government's action.

As to General Mercier.

Prior to the vote being taken M. Denys Cochin, Conservative, asked that the letter of the government demanding the prosecution of General Mercier should be communicated to the House.

The Premier replied that it saddened him to take the steps deemed necessary, and explained that the trial of M. Deroulede was not conducted in a seemly manner, instancing the fact that M. Deroulede was permitted to pronounce a long diatribe against President Loubet in regard to the verdict of the Court of Cassation, which showed that some persons had incurred responsibilities which must be explained.

First there was the case of Du Paty de Clam, and then the communication of the secret documents of the court-martial, having been attributed to General Mercier, and the government believed it to be its duty to ask the Chamber to say if the prosecution should be undertaken. A vote was then taken.

A heated discussion afterwards occurred over the prosecution of General Mercier, in the midst of which M. Lasies suggested the impeachment of the Premier, and violently criticised those who were "persecuting" General Mercier, which the Deputy declared was a maneuver made to influence the court-martial at Rennes.

Dreyfus First, Then Mercier.

Finally the Chamber voted to adjourn the appointment of the commission of inquiry into the conduct of General Mercier until after the court-martial at Rennes.

The leftists moved that the verdict of the Court of Cassation be placarded everywhere in France, and M. Jourde, Socialist, rose and admitted he had been mistaken about the Dreyfus affair and had reparation to make. He added he was surprised that M. Cavaignac had not preceded him to the tribune, which caused the latter to say:

"I have already made reparation by discovering and making known the error committed."

M. Brisson said: "The Cabinet I presided over was unfortunate enough to cause to be placarded a speech containing misstatements. I ask the Chamber to vote the placarding of the verdict of the Court of Cassation."

The Premier did not oppose the placarding of the verdict, which was adopted by a vote of 317 to 212. The House then adjourned.

Decide to Remove Lombart.

The Ministers met this morning, President Loubet in the chair, and decided to remove the Advocate General M. Lombart, and the Minister of Justice, M. Lebret, was directed to begin proceedings against M. Tardif, President of the Assizes Court, before the Council of Magistracy, for the way in which they conducted the case against MM. Deroulede and Marcel-Habert, who were acquitted on Wednesday last of the charge of inciting soldiers to insubordination at the time of the election of President Loubet.

The Cabinet did not arrive at any decision respecting Generals de Boisdeffre and Gonse, pending the result of the inquiry regarding Du Paty de Clam.

The Ministers also decided to transfer General Roget, who commanded the troops which M. Deroulede attempted to lead to the Elysee Palace at the time of the election of President Loubet, from Paris to Orleans.

Dealing with the Rioters.

M. Lemercier, the examining magistrate, tonight began the interrogation of those under arrest for participating in yesterday's rioting. Ten, including M. de Panissepassy, have been provisionally released. About fifteen will be prosecuted on charge of rebellion, for which the maximum punishment is five years' imprisonment.

The charge against Comte Christiana is of assaulting a magistrate while in the exercise of his functions, an offense punishable by imprisonment for from two to five years.

SFAX SAILS TO GET DREYFUS.

French Cruiser Leaves Fort de France to Take on the Devil's Island Prisoner.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, French West Indies, June 5.—The French cruiser Sfax sailed from here last night at 10 o'clock for a destination which officially is "unknown."

But everybody is aware that the vessel is going to Cayenne, French Guiana, for the authorities there are known to have been expecting it for several days, having been informed that the vessel was to convey Dreyfus back to France.

While on board the cruiser Dreyfus will be treated as an officer under arrest. From today he has the right to wear the French military uniform, the insignia of his rank as Captain of artillery, and the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Confirmed at St. Pierre.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

St. Pierre, Island of Martinique, French West Indies, June 5.—The French cruiser Sfax left the Island of Martinique last night for Cayenne to carry Dreyfus direct to France.

In Hands of the Military.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, June 5.—A dispatch from Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, says that Dreyfus was today (Monday) transferred to the military authorities. He will stay on Ile Royale until Thursday, when he will embark upon the French second-class cruiser Sfax in the roads of Ile Royale.

This afternoon the dispatch boat Goeland, stationed in the waters of French Guiana, left Cayenne, the capital, for Devil's Island, having on board the superintendent of the penitentiary and the commander of the marine artillery. These officials are delegated by the French government to officially notify Dreyfus of the revision of his trial.

Dreyfus received, the day before yesterday, a cable message announcing the decision of the Court of Cassation.

The dispatch boat Goeland took also a Captain of the Cayenne gendarmerie with a squad of gendarmes, to act as a guard of Dreyfus, who, from this day, ceases to be under the surveillance of the agents of the prison administration.

PROTECTION FOR DU PATY.

Esterhazy Tells of Secret Documents Which Bear on the Dreyfus Case.

Paris, June 5.—The Matin today publishes an interview with Major Count Esterhazy, in which Esterhazy accuses Lieutenant Colonel Du Paty de Clam of having, for safety, placed in his mother-in-law's house at Brussels extraordinary documents, which protect them both—notably a long report by General Gonse, discussing the plan to be followed in order to screen Esterhazy.

The Matin's correspondent at Brussels confirms the statement that Du Paty de Clam left documents in the possession of the D'Ursel family. Du Paty de Clam's wife is a daughter of the Duchess d'Ursel, grand mistress of the Queen's household and Queen's goddaughter.

The Minister of War, M. Krantz, has ordered proceedings to be taken against Esterhazy for obtaining and using documents connected with the so-called "secret dossier" and the Minister has also issued instructions that proceedings be taken against General Pellieux for the manner in which he conducted the Esterhazy case.

The Minister of Justice, M. Lobret, has written to the President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Deschanel, calling his attention to the reference in the decision of the Court of Cassation to General Mercier's showing documents connected with the Dreyfus court-martial, in order that the Chamber may decide whether Mercier is to be proceeded against for an unlawful act committed while he was Minister of War.

A great number of people called at the Elysee Palace and signed the visitors' book. There was a continuous procession of Senators, Deputies, diplomats, officers, and high functionaries.

Lieutenant Guelard has been arrested and charged not only with uttering seditious cries but with assaulting M. Touny, Chief of the municipal police.

M. Emile Zola, who arrived in Paris from London yesterday evening, still refuses to see anybody excepting his intimate friends. There is no excitement in the street where he resides, the Rue de Bruxelles, but policemen have been stationed near his residence.

The Prefect of Police, M. Blanc, has ordered closed the Automobile Club de France, of which the Comte de Dion, who was one of the ringleaders at Auteuil yesterday, is President. A police commissary thereupon proceeded to the club's premises, on the Place de la Concorde, and cleared the members out, after which he affixed seals to the doors.

Vigorous measures have been taken to suppress demonstrations. Mounted detachments of Republican Guards have been stationed about the Place de la Concorde, in the Rue de l'Elysee, and in the Rue des Tuileries.

CENSURE FOR ANNA GOULD.

American Colony in Paris Disgusted by the Conduct of the Countess Castellane.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, June 5.—The name of the Countess Castellane (Anna Gould) is being bandied all over Paris today because of her having led the royalist group on Sunday in the demonstration against President Loubet and because of her shouting "Vive l'Armee." Members of the American colony are disgusted that United States money should be used against the French republic.

Count Boni de Castellane has written a letter to the Echo de Paris denying the statement that the Countess placed herself at the head of the Jeunesse Royalistes at the demonstration yesterday.

He says his wife does not belong to the clubs, and that she did not leave her seat, from which she could not even see what was occurring.

Castellane Makes Denial.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, June 5.—The Count de Castellane, interviewed today during a stormy session of the Chamber of Deputies, denied the stories printed in all the Paris newspapers that he and the Countess had taken an active part in the riotous demonstration against President Loubet yesterday.

The Count admitted that he was with the rioters, and said that he spent most of the night trying to bail his titled friends who were among the prisoners. He refused to say whether or not he was in sympathy with the royalist outbreak.

Members of the clubs to which Castellane belongs express great disgust at his conduct in attempting to evade responsibility for his part in the race track demonstration.

"Presumably," said one, "the unstinted condemnation on the boulevards and in the newspapers of the assault on President Loubet and the vote of censure in the Chamber today have changed his attitude.

One View of the Count.

"At any rate it is a well known fact that Castellane has no decided opinions on anything. He is a member of the Royalist club, but sought election to the Chamber of Deputies on a Republican platform. He now styles himself a Moderate Republican. If the Royalist demonstration had been successful yesterday he would have been with us. When the police began punching us he fled to join his wife."

Countess Says Nothing.

The Countess sat today through the long and turbulent session of the Chamber, vigorously applauding every denunciation of the anti-Loubet outbreak. When asked for a statement she said laughingly:

"My husband has forbidden me once and for all to speak for American newspapers."

It is well known that the Castellanes do not agree on the Dreyfus question and kindred matters.

A letter from the Count to the editor of Le Temps, published tonight, is as follows:

"I have read in the newspapers the statement that Mme. Castellane headed the rioters belonging to the Royalist club and marched around the inclosure crying 'Down with the Jews' and 'Vive l'Armee.'

"This is false. Mme. Castellane never joined the Royalist club yesterday; she never left her place in the stand, and took no share in whatever manifestation there was against President Loubet.

"She earnestly desires this made public, so please insert letter."

ATTACK BY BOGUS NOBLES.

French Mob Not of the Aristocracy, with the Exception of the Two Castellanes.

[BY EX-ATTACHE.]

New York, June 5.—[Special.]—It is not altogether fair to the French aristocracy to lay at its doors the responsibility of yesterday's disgraceful attack upon the President of the republic on the Auteuil racecourse. In fact, the names of the old nobility are absent from the lists contained in the cable dispatches from Paris.

There is no mention made of the Dukes of Brissac, Mailly, Noailles, Rammont, Rohan, Broglie, and Luynes, nor yet of the Princes of Henin or Arenberg, nor yet of the Counts of Janze, Juigne de la Rochefoucauld, Chabot, nor, indeed, of any people who can be regarded as typical representatives of the French aristocracy.

The only two men concerned in the affray and who bore well known names were the two young Counts of Castellane. One of them—Boni—married Miss Anna Gould for the sake of her fortune, and the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-nobles is best shown by the fact that he remains on record as having been "pilled" by the largest number of black balls that have ever been cast at a Jockey club election. Most of the other leading Parisian clubs have followed suit.

As for his brother Jean, he married last year a girl not old enough to be his mother, whose main attraction, like that of her American sister-in-law, was her vast fortune. The authenticity of the nobility of the Castellanes has been on several occasions called into question. It is, however, beyond reproach, although the bearers during the present century cannot be said to have enjoyed either the respect or regard of their fellow-citizens.

Of the conduct of the American Countess de Castellane it is preferable to say little except to contrast the spectacle which she presented on yesterday's racecourse, shrieking for the overthrow of the republic in favor of a monarchy, with the picture offered by her elder sister, Helen, when she acted the ministering angel to the invalided soldiers of the Spanish-American war at Camp Wikoff and again to the victims of the Windsor Hotel fire.

With regard to Baron Christiani, he is not a member of the Jockey club, as the cable dispatches would lead one to believe, nor does he belong to the French nobility. An Italian, he has contented himself with the title of Baron instead of assuming that of Duke, Prince, or Count, as so many Italian adventurers are in the habit of doing in France.

As for the self-styled Count of Dion, there are few people in France who possess a more evil record. He is in every sense of the word an adventurer. A spendthrift and a man of acknowledged bad life, he is barred from all the leading clubs.

Finally, there is the equally soidisant Count Dillon, who played so questionable a rôle in the Boulanger episode in the latter part of the '80s. He has no right to the title of Count, and was deprived of his commission of office in the French army for dishonorable conduct.

From this it will be seen that the bona fide French aristocracy had little to do with yesterday's attack upon the President of the French republic, which seems to have been the work of notoriety seekers and adventurers.

FEAR WOMAN KILLED HERSELF.

Friends Think Mrs. Marcus Took Her Life While Crazed Over Her Infant's Death.

Mrs. Isaac Marcus, 202 North Desplaines street, disappeared yesterday, and her friends fear she has killed herself while crazed with grief over the death of her infant, whom she awoke to find dead yesterday morning. After dressing the child she left the house. The West Chicago avenue police searched for her all last night, but without success. A few weeks ago an accident that resulted in mangling her fingers in a laundry machine had thrown the woman out of work. Her husband had left her some time before, and she was soon in destitute circumstances. She tried in the afternoon to get money, but failed, then disappeared.

INDIANS SELECT A CHIEF.

Pottawatomies Pick an Honorary Successor to the Dead Pokagon—Traditions of the Tribe Observed.

Hartford, Mich., June 3.—[Special Correspondence.]—About 100 of the Pottawattomie-Pakagon band of Michigan and northern Indiana held a council Thursday and Friday of this week, two miles north of this place, under the old council tree, nearby the residence of Indian Mexis. The tree is a large maple, the branches of which spread over a circle of 200 feet. It was the first grand council held by the tribe since the death of their chief, Simon Pokagon.

It was proposed that one of the oldest Indians of the band should be chosen honorary chief, and inasmuch as different candidates would be presented, that they should be voted for by ballot. Then a middle-aged Indian arose and said:

"Although we are civilized, we are, so far as the object of the meeting is concerned, Indians still, and I propose we vote according to our ancient custom."

This was finally agreed to. Two veterans were selected to run for honorary chiefs. The chairman instructed one of them to take his position on the east side of the old council tree and the other on the west side. Then a request was made that the members of the council should form in line around the man they desired to elect. John Mix, a man of 75, and a brother-in-law of Chief Pokagon, was declared the choice of the council, and was hailed by some of the young men as "our old war chief."

A man from Washington, D. C., was present, representing one Wood from that city. He sought to have the committee deed to Wood certain lands, but as no pay was offered, except attorney's fees in relation to other lands, the committee refused to execute the deed.

FORCED TO EAT A LOVE LETTER.

Serious Consequences of a New Jersey Man's Joke on a Married Friend.

Paterson, N. J., June 5.—[Special.]—Albert Waugh harbors in his stomach a lump of desiccated note paper, flavored with violet ink. In its original form Waugh's meal was a high-flown love letter written by himself in a feminine hand, unsigned, and addressed to his comrade and neighbor, John Watkins, a young married man. Inclosed in the envelope was the photograph of an attractive girl. Waugh did not know who she was, for the picture had fallen into his hands by chance. Across the back he wrote, "To the only one I love."

Mrs. Watkins found the letter in her husband's coat and it caused a temporary separation. Waugh then acknowledged that it was all his work.

This confession reunited Watkins and his wife, but the husband vowed to have vengeance. Encountering Waugh on Saturday he produced the letter and photograph and commanded the practical joker to eat them, drawing a pistol to enforce the demand. Waugh obeyed meekly enough so far as the letter was concerned, but when it came to the photograph his stomach revolted.

TWO BANKS ARE CLOSED UP.

Shortage in Treasurer Hough's Accounts Causes an Injunction and Issuance of a Warrant.

Dover, N. H., June 5.—The Cocheco Savings Bank of this city was enjoined today from paying out or receiving money, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Harry Hough, the treasurer, who is charged with a shortage of $3,500. The Cocheco National Bank also closed its doors today, and National Bank Examiner Carroll is expected to take charge of the national bank at once. Hough, besides being treasurer of the savings institution, was paying teller of the national bank.

Depositors learned today that State Bank Commissioners Hatch, Baker, and Cummings made an examination of the books of the savings bank last Saturday, and, finding that the accounts were not straight, applied for the warrant for the arrest of Treasurer Hough.

The treasurer could not be found here today, and it was learned after investigation that he left Dover yesterday. The capital of the Cocheco National Bank is $150,000. James E. Lothrop is President.

TO BREAK FREIGHT RECORDS.

Big Four's New Locomotive to Reach Chicago Tomorrow with Heavily Loaded Train.

Cincinnati, O., June 5.—The Big Four's mammoth new freight engine, No. 703, reached the Chesapeake and Ohio terminal in Covington at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was brought across to the Riverside yards of its own road, so as to be in readiness to continue its record-breaking trip to Chicago in the evening. It started a run of 1,001 miles, from Newport News to Chicago, with seventy-seven loaded freight cars, with which it is to reach Chicago early Wednesday morning. Then it will have completed the longest run on record with the heaviest train that any locomotive has ever pulled. It left tonight.

ARGUMENTS IN HEATON CASE.

Supreme Court of Oklahoma Territory Hears Final Pleas in the Artist's Divorce Suit.

Guthrie, Ok. T., June 5.—[Special.]—The Oklahoma Supreme Court today heard arguments in the case of Augustus G. Heaton against Adelaide G. Heaton for divorce. The Heatons are well known in Washington society. The plaintiff is a painter of reputation. Mr. Heaton established a residence at Perry in 1896. Incompatibility of temperament is one of the allegations. Judge Bayard Hainer denied a divorce to Heaton in the District Court, Noble County, on the ground that he had not been a bona fide resident in Noble County for one year. The suit in the Supreme Court is brought to reverse Judge Hainer's ruling. Mrs. Heaton seeks to prevent her husband's getting the decree.

NEW ELECTRIC LINE PLANNED.

Will Run from Cleveland to Indianapolis and Absorb Several Existing Roads.

Findlay, O., June 5.—[Special.]—An electric railway from Cleveland to Indianapolis is to be built at once, according to J. W. Kinsey of New Philadelphia, who is here procuring the right of way. The first link of sixteen miles, between this city and Fostoria, will be built as soon as material can be delivered, and then the road will be extended thirty-two miles to Lima. From Fostoria eastward the road will probably use several pieces of electric railway already in operation and projected. From Lima the project is to build southwestward through the Indiana oil fields. Toledo, Canal Dover, Painesville, and New Philadelphia capitalists are back of the enterprise.

TALK OF MERIT ORDER.

LOCAL FEDERAL OFFICIALS ON CIVIL SERVICE EXEMPTIONS.

Some Heads of Departments Approve the Changes Made by the President—Estimated Effects in the Quartermaster's and Engineering Branches—List of Government Positions in Chicago Involved—John W. Ela Voices Indignation.

A detailed list of the exemptions from the civil service law ordered by President McKinley, published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning, came as a surprise to many federal employés in Chicago and covered more ground than they had expected. On the whole, however, it was regarded with favor generally by the heads of the different departments in the city, and especially by the military and government engineering branches.

In the quartermaster's department of the Department of the Lakes, under General Thomas M. Anderson, it is thought 150 trainmasters, chief packers, foreman packers, packmasters, master balers, foremen of laborers, superintendents of stables, forgemasters, and other minor positions, are believed to be affected by the order. In the engineers' department, under Major W. L. Marshall, it is estimated that 500 men employed as inspectors, subinspectors, superintendents, and in minor positions down to helpers and laborers, will be affected. The three local boards of medical examiners of pensions, comprising nine physicians, are taken from a civil service rating, and the members in the future will hold their places at the pleasure of the President. In the Postoffice six positions are involved. The change of positions from civil service to the exempt list does not mean necessarily that the present incumbent will have to vacate, but it makes them open in the future for direct appointment instead of by examination.

A list of federal offices in or with headquarters in Chicago and the number of changes allotted to each under the new order is as follows:

U. S. offices.	Positions affected.
Collector of Internal Revenue	2
Collector of the Port	1
Medical examiners of pensions	9
Pension Bureau	1
Postoffice	6
War department—Department of the Lakes—	
Quartermaster's department (estimated)	150
Department of the Lakes—Engineer's department (estimated)	500
Total	669

Views of Officials.

General Anderson, in speaking of the order, said: "As a rule, I am in favor of civil service and its workings, but in this particular case of the Quartermaster's department, as it relates to certain positions, I believe the President has acted wisely and that the service will be improved in the end."

United States Subtreasurer William P. Williams said: "The new ruling does not give me a single appointee. The only mistake that I see is that it does not take me in also."

Of the six positions in the Postoffice affected by President McKinley's order, five were under civil service and are now exempted. The sixth place is that of assistant postmaster, which, according to Postmaster Gordon's interpretation of the order, is taken from the exempt list and placed under civil service. The positions exempted are two finance clerks, one auditor, one private secretary, and the Postoffice physician. Mr. Gordon stated that John Matter, auditor; Walter B. Getty, private secretary; and Dr. Brown F. Swift, physician, present incumbents, would be reappointed.

"I believe the order was a judicious one," the postmaster said, "and only a true friend of civil service would have issued it."

In the office of the Collector of the Port but one position is affected. The confidential clerk of the Collector is placed on the exempt list. Collector William Penn Nixon said: "But one change is made in my office, and that place never should have been under civil service. I believe the ruling is a good one, but it does not go far enough. The Deputy Collectors also should have been exempted, as there are no bond to the government but to the head of the department."

Ela Voices Indignation.

John W. Ela, a member of the Executive committee of the Civil Service Reform league, said last night:

"It was with surprise and indignation that the league heard of this order of the President. This is the first backward step civil service has taken since it was inaugurated. Personally I think President McKinley will find out he has made a mistake before he has gone much further. The leagues in the different cities in the country sent to the President hundreds of petitions praying that such an order be withheld. George McAneny, secretary of the National Civil Service league at New York City, repeatedly saw the President, and made protest. At one time it was given out that only 1,5000 places would be affected.

"Under civil service a politician possibly might secure a man's discharge, but the vacancy had to be filled from an accredited list on file. With this system out of the way, any politician with sufficient influence will find it easy to place his man in any vacancy he may make. I hear from New York that it is reported there the Deputy United States Marshals and the deputies in the Internal Revenue Collector's office are likely to come under the new order, although not given in the list just published."

M'KINLEY TO VISIT MILWAUKEE.

Telegram Announces That the President Will Accept the Western City's Invitation.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 5.—[Special.]—A telegram received here tonight announced definitely that President McKinley will visit this city in October. The acceptance of this invitation is the result of efforts on the part of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, the city officials, the Governor, and the Congressmen to bring the President here at that time. A welcome in which the whole State will participate will be arranged.

THREE NEW CONCERNS FORMED

Certificates of Incorporation Issued for Roofing, Refrigerating, and Mining Companies.

Dover, Del., June 5.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued certificates of incorporation to the Commonwealth Roofing company of Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $500,000, and to the Liquid Air Refrigeration and Power company of New York, capital $10,000,000.

New York, June 5.—[Special.]—The Guggenheim Exploration company, capital $6,000,000, was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., today. The company is to explore mines and minerals. The incorporators are Morris Guggenheim, Isaac Guggenheim, New New York, and Edward P. Matthews, Perth Amboy.

Farm Implements to Cost More.

Manufacturers of farm implements met yesterday at the Great Northern Hotel and decided to make a general increase in the price of all agricultural implements. Committees were appointed to prepare schedules of prices for the various kinds of implements and report to a meeting of the Northwestern Plow association, to be called this fall.

Hint of Murder in Death.

Mrs. Johanna Seiberg, 62 years old, died early this morning at her home, Thirty-fifth street and Center avenue, from the effects of carbolic acid taken in beer. Her husband, Bernard, is being held at the Thirty-fifth street station on suspicion of having been concerned in the woman's death. He says his wife attempted to poison him, but drank the poisoned beer by mistake.

Lawyer Accused of Conspiracy.

William V. Tyler of the law firm of Wanless & Tyler, 132 La Salle street, was held to the criminal court yesterday in $1,000 bonds by Judge Chetlain on the charge of conspiracy to defeat the administration of justice. He is accused of having secured a forged signature to a bond for a client.

Will Not Prosecute Bauer.

Perry Bauer, the clerk, who struck Fred W. Tucker, 159 Forty-seventh street, causing him to receive injuries in a fall which resulted in his death, will not be prosecuted by the police. The evidence at the inquest yesterday corroborated the statements made by Bauer that Tucker assaulted him first and that he acted in self-defense.

GOV. MOUNT SERIOUSLY ILL.

Indiana Executive Has Congestion of the Lungs and His Case Assumes an Unfavorable Aspect.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 5.—[Special.]—Governor Mount was taken with congestion of the lungs yesterday. Little was thought of his condition until tonight, when his fever began increasing rapidly. It was given out at midnight that the Governor was in a serious condition, and there is considerable apprehension regarding the turn the disease may take during the next twenty-four hours. Mrs. Mount is with the Governor.

THINK HAYNES MET FOUL PLAY.

Police Investigating Death of the Man Found on Sunday Night on Illinois Central Tracks.

The death of W. H. Haynes of Hidalgo, Ill., who was found unconscious on the Illinois Central tracks at Twenty-ninth street on Sunday night, may yet develop a case of foul play, Lieutenant O'Brien of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station has several detectives at work on that theory.

Haynes was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where it was found he was badly cut about the head. He died yesterday morning. It was at first thought he had been struck by a train, but how he came to be where he was found puzzles the police. The nearest station is at Thirty-first street, and the tracks are protected by a high stone wall. At Twenty-ninth street there is a high bridge over the Illinois Central tracks, and it is not believed that Haynes, if he crossed the bridge at night, was alone.

Just before he began the inquest in the afternoon Deputy Coroner Bach received word from Mrs. Haynes that her husband had $800 in his possession when he left Hidalgo. The fact that only 65 cents was found in his pockets leads the police to suspect foul play.

The inquest was continued until June 13, and in the meantime Lieutenant O'Brien will make a thorough investigation.

Haynes was about 40 years old and a prominent stock raiser. He was in Chicago to transact business with South Water street commission men.

ALLISON ON FINANCE PLANS.

Gives His Ideas of What May Be Embodied in New Currency Bill.

Washington, D. C., June 5.—Senator Allison of the Senate Finance committee in an interview today said:

"In my judgment the next Congress will pass a financial measure, and I believe the Finance committee will take up the financial question anew. The bill agreed upon by the Republican committee of the House will no doubt be laid before us in the nature of suggestion, and we will consider it, as we will do other plans which represent commendable features.

"I do not anticipate any radical measures. We want to maintain our standard and at the same time give the country a safe and yet a flexible currency. The recommendations of the President relative to the issue of national bank currency to the par value of the bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer, a decrease in the tax on national bank circulation, and the payment of gold for greenbacks when the latter are taken out of the Treasury are all worthy of enactment into law, and I should not be surprised to see them adopted."

WALKOUT OF BOILERMAKERS.

Swift & Co.'s Men Go on Strike—Annual National Steamfitters' Convention Sits.

As a result of the refusal of Swift & Co. to agree to the articles adopted by the Brotherhood of Boilermakers last month, the twelve members of the union who were in their employ walked out yesterday morning under orders from the brotherhood.

Assistant Superintendent Holder of Swift & Co. said last night: "Our boilermakers did go on a strike today, but it will not affect the operation of the company. We have been paying all the wages the men earned, and we can get plenty to fill their places at the wages offered."

The twelfth annual convention of the National Steamfitters' Lodge of America opened in the morning at Koch's Hall, 104 Randolph street. In the evening a smoker for the visiting delegates was given by Local Lodge No. 2. A change in the wage schedule is contemplated. The association has a membership of 3,000.

VANDAL IN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Cuts One Hundred Pages from Sir Richard Burton's Translation of "The Arabian Nights."

Librarian Hild has discovered that 100 pages have been cut from volume 15 of Sir Richard Burton's literal translation of "The Arabian Nights' Entertainment." The set to which this volume belongs is one of the most valuable on the shelves of the Public Library. Two years ago thirty-four pages were torn from volume 10 of this same set of books. The loss will not be as great as was at first believed, as Librarian Hild has learned of a broken set of these works in a London publishing house, from which volumes to replace those mutilated may be purchased. Last summer a student cut whole chapters, together with charts on "Military Science in the United States," from Meyer's German Encyclopedia.

BATTLE WITH WILCOX ROBBERS

Posse Hot on the Trail of the Men Who Held Up the Union Pacific Train.

Omaha, Neb., June 5.—[Special.]—This evening a telegram was received at Union Pacific headquarters that the Wilcox (Wyo.) train robbers had been engaged north of Casper, eight miles north of Wilcox, by a posse of 100 men.

The robbers eluded their pursuers after a battle, in which two horses were shot from under members of the Sheriff's posse, but in which no one was hit.

General Manager Edward Dickinson and the officials of the Pacific Express company are now at or near Casper directing the pursuit, and they confidently predict the capture of the robbers, dead or alive, tonight.

Stops Track Laying by Injunction.

Judge Tuthill yesterday issued an injunction on the petition of the Village of Kenilworth restraining the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric railway company from laying or attempting to lay tracks for the proposed electric railroad through the village or from in any way obstructing the streets of the village. The injunction is made active till the final hearing of the suit. The complainant asserts it has passed no ordinance granting to the defendant the right to use the streets.

Printers Oppose Paper Trust.

Printers and lithographers met at the Auditorium Annex yesterday and formed a temporary organization for the purpose of taking action against the threatened advance in the price of print paper. W. B. Brewster of St. Paul, who has been active in the crusade among the lithographers, acted as chairman of the meeting and was made temporary President.

Lightning Destroys a Public Building.

Lansing, Mich., June 5.—[Special.]—The workshop at the Industrial School for Boys was struck by lightning today and destroyed by the ensuing fire. The institution will be badly crippled, as the laundry, paint shop, engine rooms, shoe shop, chair shop, etc., were located in the building. The loss is $50,000; no insurance.

Change in Police Courts Today.

In accordance with orders from Mayor Harrison, two police court magistrates on the West Side will exchange places this morning. Justice Babath has been assigned to the Maxwell Street Police Station and Justice Dooley will take his place at the Desplaines Street Police Station.

World's Scribblers.

The world uses 3,500,000 steel pens a day.

CALL TO FIGHT TRUSTS.

TEXAS TAKES INITIATIVE FOR ANOTHER ST. LOUIS MEETING.

Governor Sayers Abandons the Plan of a Convention in the Southern State and Proposes That the Opponents of Combines Assemble in the Missouri City on Sept. 20 to Devise Legislation to Suppress Them—Encouragement Already Received in the South.

Austin, Tex., June 5.—[Special.]—Governor Sayers today issued a call for another anti-trust convention, to meet in St. Louis on Sept. 20 of this year. The Governor stated that he had selected St. Louis as the meeting-place because that city is centrally located, and the attendance would be larger than if held in a Texas city, as originally intended. He also added that he had received sufficient encouragement from the various officials of the Southern States to indicate that the meeting would be a pronounced success.

The Governor today sent personal letters to the Governors and Attorneys General of all the Southern States, asking them to be in attendance. He likewise sent special invitations to Governors of Northern and Eastern States. He desires the meeting to be as representative as possible, and will work to that end.

Governor Sayers stated today he felt confident that great good would come out of this meeting, and that it would mean the down

NO TIDINGS OF GILMORE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT IN DOUBT AS TO THE LIEUTENANT'S FATE.

Letter from an Officer on the Asiatic Station Tells of the Strange Disappearance at Baler of the Leader and Fourteen Men—Mystery Surrounds the Affair and a Court of Inquiry Is Looked For to Straighten the Matter Up.

Washington, D. C., June 5.—[Special.]—In spite of every effort the Navy department has had little information in regard to the mysterious disappearance of Lieutenant Gilmore and the men who were with him at Baler. A court of inquiry is likely to result from the incident.

The first information which has reached the Navy department comes in a letter from an officer on duty on the Asiatic station. The creek up which Gilmore and his party proceeded was a crooked stream which turned at right angles a short distance from its mouth. It was around this bend that Gilmore and his men went and have never been seen since. The entrance to the creek was impeded by rocks.

Described by an Officer.

The circumstances are thus described in the officer's letter:

"Admiral Dewey sent Sperry in command of the Yorktown upon the northeast coast of Luson to a place named Baler. It was supposed there was a small garrison of Spaniards holding out there besieged. Sperry was to get them if he could. Sperry is energetic and had been up on the west side of Luson at Lingayan Gulf, where he had been successful, losing no one, and Dewey was pleased with his management.

"When Sperry reached Baler he tried to communicate with the insurgents under flag of truce and succeeded on the open beach, but got no information regarding the Spaniards. The insurgents wanted the boat to come into the creek, but it was low water and it did not go. Sperry was anxious to find out something of what he was sent for, so after talking it over thoroughly with the executive officer (Thomas), Gilmore, Navigator, and Standley, Ensign, it was agreed that Standley should be landed to the left before daylight by Gilmore and that then Gilmore should loaf along off the mouth of the creek taking soundings the same as he had been doing the day before without interruption.

Standley Was Ready.

"It was Standley who went in under the flag of truce the first day. In discussing the affair Standley said he would go up the creek if ordered, but he regarded such a trip as an invitation to the Insurgents to pot the whole lot. The sides of the creek were a thick bush and around the insurgents' camp was a bog. Gilmore agreed that to enter the creek would be bad judgment, and it was decided that he should simply land Standley to the left before dawn and then Gilmore was to sound along, but keep an eye out for Standley and take him off when he came down to the beach; in case Gilmore saw natives crossing the creek he should keep an eye on them so as to keep Standley safe. But he (Gilmore) was not to enter the creek; all agreed to that, including Gilmore.

Heard Firing Up the Creek.

"Standley was successfully landed with one man, and made his way up through the forest and brush to a high place, where he climbed a tree and sketched the lay of the land.

"While up the tree he and his man heard firing for about three-quarters of an hour, and looking up the river saw men splashing in the water, and apparently a boat there, and he could even hear them say in Spanish, 'See that man.'

"Singularly enough Standley thought the natives in bathing and conducting themselves in a savage fashion, so he took little account of it, and finished his sketch. Then he and his men returned to the beach, and there being no boat there the Yorktown sent in a while boat and brought them off. Standley had secured precisely the information that was sought, but where was Gilmore and his boat with fourteen men?

Boat Does Not Return.

"It seems it was not then that any apprehension for their safety was entertained. The boat did not return, and there yet. It had a Colt gun in the bow, but Standley says he did not hear the Colt gun speak at all during the firing. Had he heard it he would have known that the natives were having a brush with Gilmore.

"He now proposes that the men in the water with the boat were Gilmore and his men. But how did Gilmore happen to enter the river, when it was so distinctly understood that to do that would be fatal? No one knows this yet, and here is where all hands are guessing. Why did Sperry let the boat enter the river, the whole layout being in sight from the ship? This is still foggy.

"I do not know, but I think Sperry intrusted the job to Thomas, the First Lieutenant, who had the deck. I am of the opinion that it was done under Sperry's eye, for the boat leaving at 4:30 p. m., Sperry would have known nothing of what was going on until about 7 o'clock, when Standley returned and Gilmore did not. It seems that in the early dawn Gilmore got in around the rocks, and they never saw him again. Perhaps he tried to sneak along the shore, and they spotted him when he got well up the creek, and cut loose on him. Once fire was opened, nothing could stop the natives.

Hopes Some Escaped.

"The water in the creek being shoal I have hopes that some escaped, and some day we may see some of them. Sperry, fearful of killing his own people, refrained from opening on the camp. He did, however, drop a half dozen six-inch schrapnel into the camp at another time. At dark that night he had three boats patrol the beach all night and signalled with a searchlight every half hour 'boats patrol off beach and bar.' He laid there three days and tried to communicate by flag of truce, but could not, so he came back.

"Sperry is unhappy and his ship is much distressed. All wanted to land in the jungle and clean out the camp, but they would have been cut to pieces and could not have secured their men if any were made prisoners, for they were well into the bush long ago. It is certain we will have a court of inquiry, not for the purpose of condemning any one, but to clear up the mystery of the boat's entrance to the creek."

DEATHS IN THE MANILA ARMY.

General Otis Reports Mortuary List to the Authorities in Washington.

Washington, D. C., June 5.—General Otis reports the following deaths:

BYRNE, PATRICK, private, Company L, Twenty-fourth Infantry; alcoholism.
CARPENELL, EDWARD A., private, Company F, Fourteenth Infantry; variola.
DOUGLET, WILLIAM, private, Company C, First Cavalry; typhoid fever.
GRATHOW, FREDERICK, private, Company F, Fourteenth Infantry; drowned on duty.
HANSEN, CHARLES, private, Company M, Twenty-third Infantry; cerebro spinal meningitis.
KELLEY, LYMAN, private, Company D, Second Oregon; typhoid fever.
KRUEGER, FRED, private, Company K, Third Infantry; typhoid fever.
MCCORMICK, JAMES, private, Company B, Fourth Infantry; strangulated hernia.
O'CONNOR, LAWRENCE, Corporal, Company G, Second Infantry; accidental drowning.
PATTERSON, EDWARD, private, Company C, Third Infantry.
REX, THOMAS, private, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry; suicide.
WILLIAMS, DAVID L., private, First Montana; dysentery.

GENERAL KING LEAVES ARMY.

Honorably Discharged by the President from Volunteer Service, to Take Effect Aug. 2.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—By direction of the President Brigadier General Charles King, who has just arrived at San Francisco from service in the Philippines, has been honorably discharged from the volunteer service, to take effect Aug. 2.

Fred Overeamp Arrested.

Fred Overeamp was arrested yesterday when he entered the store of A. C. McClurg & Co., where he had been a clerk previous to his voluntary resignation three weeks ago. He is charged with passing forged paper on his former employer to the amount of $400.

RESPITE FROM HEAT IN RAIN.

Downpour Accompanied by Hail Breaks the Torrid Wave Temporarily Soon After Noon.

The hot wave was broken temporarily yesterday afternoon by a rain and hail storm that swept over the city. Between 1 and 1:15 p. m. the temperature dropped 19°. The respite was short, however, for at 2 o'clock the official thermometer registered 76°, while on the street level it was 6° higher. For today the forecast is, "generally fair, except possible local thunder-storms, continued." Only one death traceable to the heat was reported, and the hospital cases of prostration from previous days were reported all doing well last night.

The Dead.

CZUGKOWSKI, FRANK, 1028 Winchester avenue, 17 years old; drowned while bathing in the North Branch of the river at California avenue and Roscoe boulevard; supposed to have been seized with cramps; body recovered by the police.

The humidity added greatly to the suffering caused by the heat. This was especially true during the hours immediately before and after the storm. On the South Side the hail did most damage. Driven by a strong wind, the hail stones broke a number of windows in stores in Forty-seventh street. Bicyclists suffered severely. Attempts to raise and hold erect umbrellas were futile.

Desk Sergeant James Allen of the Hyde Park Police Station had a narrow escape from injury during the wind-storm. While walking down Lake avenue, near Fifty-fourth street, he stopped to shelter himself under an awning in front of a grocery. As he stood there a tree was blown over, the branches crashing through the awning. Several pedestrians saw his danger and shouted a warning. He ran, but not in time to escape entirely, as one of the branches struck him and threw him into the street. He was considerably bruised, but was able to report for duty.

ROBERT GOELET'S WILL FILED.

Estate of the New York Millionaire Divided Among His Wife, Son, and Daughter.

Newport, R. I., June 5.—The will of Robert Goelet was filed for probate here today. After making provision for certain bequests for the widow's support it divides the remainder of the estate between the son, Robert Walton Goelet, and the daughter, Beatrice.

To Mrs. Goelet is given the steam yacht Nahma and its fittings, all household furniture, carriages, horses, pictures, works of art, etc., also a life interest in the house on Fifth avenue, New York, and the Newport cottage, the box in the Metropolitan Opera-House, and an income of $200,000 a year.

To his daughter Beatrice is given the Tuxedo house, and after her mother's death the Fifth avenue house and the opera box.

To his son Robert is given the Restigouche fishing house, the trotting horses, the Hotel Imperial, San Carlo, and Winchester on Broadway, and the Newport estate on his mother's death.

All the residue of the estate, including personal property, is left to his trustees for his son and daughter on conditions named in the will. In case of the death of the daughter without heirs her share is to go to the brother.

POLICE TALK OF STRIKING.

Dislike Order Requiring Them to Remove Dirt and Other Obstacles from the Streets.

Unless Chief of Police Kipley rescinds or modifies an order issued by him last night members of the Police department, and especially those assigned to travel beat, may go out on strike. The order, which is to commanding officers, directs that patrolmen shall remove from the street to the curb line all stones, dirt, or obstructions of any kind falling from wagons driven through the streets. Each patrolman, the order says, will be held personally responsible to the Chief for the cleanliness of the streets on his post.

"I wonder what Kipley thinks we are?" said a Harrison street policeman. "It is a wonder he didn't order us to take wheelbarrows, brooms, and shovels out with us on our beats and keep the streets swept nice and clean. You can bet that I'll not do any street cleaning work as long as I am a policeman, and there are not many officers that will."

Many of the men said they did not believe the Chief had any idea the order would be strictly enforced.

HARRIS SLATED FOR AMHERST.

Said to Be Little Doubt the Andover Man Will Be Chosen President of the College.

Boston, Mass., June 5.—[Special.]—The announcement that Professor George Harris of the Andover Theological Seminary had been chosen President of Amherst College may be premature, but there is little doubt that he will be selected.

"It is not true," said Professor Harris this evening, "that the trustees of Amherst have as yet elected me President. It is no secret, however, that they have had my name before them."

Professor George Harris was born at East Machias, Me., in 1844. He graduated from Amherst College in 1866. From Amherst he went to the theological seminary at Andover and graduated from that institution in 1868.

In 1883 he was chosen professor of theology at the Andover Seminary, where he has continued up to the present time. For the last two years he has been university preacher at Harvard.

BAXTER BOARD AFTER JUSTICES

Investigating Committee, Which Resumes at 10 O'Clock This Morning, Said to Have Plans Laid.

Most of the members of the Baxter committee arrived in Chicago last evening. They will resume their investigation into alleged violations of law at 10 o'clock this morning.

Chairman Baxter had a conference with Governor Tanner, and it is understood that as a result justices of the peace against whom complaints have been lodged will be dealt with as soon as the committee gets through its work on gambling. It is understood subpoenas have been issued for some of the Logan square justices and constables.

It is said the committee has received information that one of the justices out there who failed to be reappointed has been issuing blank warrants and giving them to constables to serve on down-town saloonkeepers, then making settlement with them on a compromise basis without letting any of the cases go to trial.

According to Mr. Burris, attorney for the committee, he will be able to lay before it a great batch of justice court outrages.

GRIP CAR HITS MAIL WAGON.

Driver Denny Is Badly Hurt and C. W. Lyman, a Passenger, Is Slightly Bruised.

A collision between a cable train and a United States mail wagon at State and Polk streets at 9:30 o'clock last night injured two men. The injured are:

Denny, C. C., 222 West Congress street, driver of mail wagon, cut about head and internally injured.
Lyman, C. W., 4426 Calumet avenue, passenger on grip car, bruised about body.

Denny was driving across the tracks, when the grip car struck the rear wheels of the wagon, overturning it. Lyman, who occupied a front seat on the grip car, was thrown to the pavement and was slightly bruised.

Just Try for Your Complexion
Champlin's Liquid Pearl, 50 cents, pink or white. Marvelous beautifier of great renown.

ADOPT ARBITRATION IDEA

ACTION OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS AT THE HAGUE.

Draft of the General Scheme of Mediation Between Nations Is Indorsed, Though Still Subject to Amendment Before Being Presented to the Main Assemblage—Plan for Conserving and Restoring Peace—Rights and Duties of Intervening Powers.

The Hague, June 5.—The Arbitration committee of the peace conference held a meeting today under the chairmanship of M. Leon Bourgeois. Andrew D. White, head of the United States delegation; Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation; and M. de Staal, head of the Russian delegation, with all the members of the committee, were present. The principle of arbitration and mediation was adopted.

After M. Bourgeois had made a sympathetic reference to the death of Miss Roth, daughter of Dr. Roth, head of the Swiss delegation, who was killed in a railway accident last Thursday at Flushing, the secretary of the Drafting committee read the draft of the scheme of mediation it had had under consideration.

Arbitration Principle Declared.

Articles 1 and 2 are declaratory, to the effect that the signatory powers, in order to prevent a recourse to force, have agreed to effect pacific solutions of differences and will, except in exceptional circumstances, before resorting to force, have recourse to the mediation of one or more friendly powers.

Article 3 is as follows: "Independently of a recourse to such amicable means, the signatories deem it expedient that one or more powers not concerned in the conflict should offer, of its or their own initiative and, so far as circumstances will permit, its or their good offices of mediation to the states at variance. The right to offer good offices of mediation belongs to powers not concerned in the conflict, even during the course of actual hostilities; and the exercise of this right can never be considered by the parties at variance as an unfriendly act."

Scope of the Mediation.

Article 4 provides that the rôle of mediator shall consist in the reconciliation of conflicting claims and the allaying of bitterness between states at variance.

Article 5, defining the limitation of the functions of a mediator, says these shall cease on the moment when it is stated by one of the parties to the dispute or by the mediator that the arrangements or the basis of a friendly understanding proposed by him is not accepted.

Article 6 says that the good offices contemplated, either at the instance of the parties at variance or on the initiative of uninvolved powers, are exclusively of the character of friendly counsel.

Article 7 asserts "Acceptance of mediation cannot have the effect, except by virtue of a convention to the contrary, of interrupting or retarding or hampering mobilization or other preparations for war. If mediation intervenes after the opening of hostilities it shall not interrupt, except by virtue of a convention to the contrary, military operations in course of execution.

To Conserve and Restore Peace.

Article 8 says: "The signatories are in accord to recommend, in all circumstances permitting it, special mediation in the following form: In the event of grave differences threatening peace the states at variance shall choose respectively a power to which each shall confide the mission of entering into deliberations with the power chosen by the other side, in order to prevent a rupture of friendly relations. During the currency of their mandate, which, except in the event of a stipulation to the contrary, shall not exceed thirty days, the question in dispute shall be considered as referred exclusively to these powers. They shall apply all their efforts to settle the dispute, and, in the event of an actual rupture of friendly relations, shall remain charged with the mission of taking advantage of every occasion to restore peace."

The draft was adopted without modification, although the committee stipulated that it should be subject to modifications at the second reading.

Russia's Proposals Rejected.

The naval section of the Armaments committee has unanimously rejected the Russian proposals.

FIND AN ANDREE MESSAGE.

Boys Pick Up on the Coast of Iceland a Case Supposed to Contain a Note from the Aeronaut.

Christiania, June 5.—According to a dispatch from Mandal, the most southern town of Norway, two boys on May 14 last found on the north coast of Iceland a small cork case, containing a slip of paper dated July 11, 1897, signed "Andree, Strindberg, and Fraenckel," and bearing the words: "All well. Thrown out about longitude 81, latitude unknown." Professor Andree's brother thinks the case was probably one of the letter buoys with which the Andree expedition was provided.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

VICTORIA, B. C.—The British ship Puritan has arrived 107 days from Cardiff. This lowers the sailing record one day.

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Dominion government has disallowed the anti-Japanese law passed by the last Provincial Legislature.

COLON, COLOMBIA.—George Bridgman, United States Minister to Bolivia, has sailed for New York. Earthquake shocks were felt on June 4 and 5.

MELILLA.—A cyclone has devastated northern Morocco. The River Oro burst its banks and swept away several villages. The loss of life is as yet unknown.

LONDON.—Major A. S. Hardinge, brother of Viscount Hardinge, a brilliant and popular officer of the Scots Fusileers, who was thrown from his horse in Hyde Park last Wednesday, died last night.

LIMA, PERU.—The election of Señor Eduardo Romana as President, and of Alsamora and Bresani as First and Second Vice Presidents, has been secured by a trifling number of votes over the minimum required by law.

LONDON.—At the meeting of the Oxford convocation next Thursday the public orator will propose that the honorary degree of doctor of civil law be conferred on Professor Newcombe of Johns Hopkins University.

GLASGOW.—The report made at a meeting of the creditors of Neilson Bros., the firm in the iron and steel trade, whose failure was announced on May 26, shows the liabilities to be $750,000 and the assets $110,000.

CONTRACT FOR AMERICANS.

Philadelphia Firm to Plan and Supervise Construction of Armory Near Caracas.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 5.—An architectural and engineering firm of this city has just been awarded a contract by the Venezuelan government to perfect plans and supervise the construction of an armory and barracks near Caracas. The cost will exceed 750,000 bolivars, or about $200,000 in American money. Nine-tenths of the labor employed will be Venezuelan. A time limit of fifteen months is fixed by the contract.

DYNAMITE TO FREE THE PARIS.

Part of the Rock on Which the Ocean Liner Rests Is Blown Away.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Falmouth, June 5.—Another attempt was made to float the Paris this morning, and a portion of the rock on which it rests was blown away by dynamite. The vessel's bow is now reported to be clear, but it is still fast amidships.

FRANK THOMSON, WHO DIED LAST NIGHT.

FRANK THOMSON IS DEAD.

(Continued from first page.)

At the conclusion of active hostilities in this territory he was relieved from military duty, and in June, 1864, when he lacked one month of being 23 years of age, he was appointed Superintendent of the Eastern division of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, which occupied his time until March, 1873. After this experience promotion came rapidly. In March, 1873, he was made superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania railroad at Altoona. In this position the vast information and wide experience gained from his course in the shops was applied to the work of practical locomotive construction, and so was laid the foundation of the system which has since produced those celebrated locomotives known as the "Pennsylvania railroad standard engine." On July 1, 1874, he relinquished this post to become General Manager of the Pennsylvania railroad system east of Pittsburg and Erie.

As General Manager he introduced a number of reforms in the management, administration, and maintenance of the road. The standard track and solid roadbed owes its existence to his efforts, and the system of track inspection and the award of prizes for the best sections of track were instituted by him. The adoption of a superior standard of equipment, the building of picturesque stations, and the ornamentation of their grounds, the use of the block signal system and other safety appliances, were all distinctive features of his management.

As First Vice President.

On Oct. 1, 1882, Mr. Thomson became second Vice President, and on Oct. 27, 1888, was advanced to the post of First Vice President. His direct supervision of the traffic arrangements existing between the Pennsylvania railroad and its connections kept him in close touch with all the railway interests of the country, making him one of the best informed, most experienced, and ablest of American railroad managers.

In the fall of 1871 he accompanied the Russian Grand Duke Alexis on a railroad tour through the country, which was personally conducted and managed by Mr. Thomson.

Mr. Thomson always attended strictly to the affairs of the Pennsylvania railroad, and apparently felt that interests diversified were liable to suffer for lack of attention. Outside of the Equitable Life Assurance society, of which he was a director, he had no connection with any other corporation of note. He was always public-spirited, however, and took a healthy interest in projects of public and social importance.

Head of a Vast System.

Mr. Thomson was President of both the Pennsylvania railroad company and the Pennsylvania company, the latter having been formed to manage the roads of the former company west of Pittsburg. Thus through the entire Pennsylvania system he directed the operation of roads having aggregate linear mileage of 8,175 miles, and an aggregate track mileage of nearly twice that length. Of these roads some are owned, others leased, and still others controlled through stock ownership, but operated by their own organizations or by receivers. Of the lines operated by the Pennsylvania company directly there are 1,075 miles of road in the northwest division and 1,538 in the southwest, the two divisions being equipped with 1,080 locomotives, 897 passenger coaches, and 52,802 freight cars. The principal Chicago line controlled by the Pennsylvania company, but operated by its own organization, is the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis road, which operates a total of 1,475 miles of lines.

Lover of Books and Art.

Mr. Thomson's social life was a delightful side of his character. He was a lover of books and a discriminating and appreciative reader. He was a patron of art, literature, and music, and his beautiful home at Corkerhill contains many rare and beautiful pictures and works of art in sculpture. His wife, the daughter of Benjamin G. Clarke of New York, died in June, 1887. Miss Anne Thomson, his only daughter, is prominent in the social life of Philadelphia. He has two sons, Frank G. and Clarke Thomson, both of whom are Harvard students. Mr. Thomson was a member of the Union and other clubs in New York.

He was elected President of the Pennsylvania railroad on Feb. 3, 1897, to succeed George B. Roberts. During the Spanish-American war he took personal charge of the matter of transporting troops over his road.

Anecdotes of President Thomson.

Frank Thomson was noted as one of the strictest disciplinarians in the railroad business, yet it is said there is not a man in the employ of the company who will not regret his death, while many will consider it a personal loss. The rules he laid down were rigid and the penalties severe, but every employé knew that he would have a fair hearing and that no amount of "pull" would have any weight in the case.

To the passenger trainmen particularly did he endear himself by many acts of thoughtfulness. It is a tradition that the crew of a train on which he was riding never missed their meals at the regular time. It is related that when he traveled on a special train, which he did frequently on inspecting tours, the train was always sidetracked at meal time long enough for the trainmen to eat in Mr. Thomson's private car. When the crew had been fed the train started and Mr. Thomson and his guests enjoyed their meal later. His theory was the men who did the work should be taken care of first.

Another story relates to one of the most rigid rules of the Pennsylvania—the carrying of dogs in the passenger cars—and how the President came to the aid of a brakeman. Mr. Thomson's private car was attached to the rear of a train about to pull out of the Union Station at Pittsburg, when a Philadelphia man appeared with his daughter, who carried in her arms a small dog. The young woman was stopped by the brakeman at the sleeping car and informed the dog must be placed in the baggage car. The Philadelphian owned considerable stock in the road. He told the brakeman who he was and threatened to have him dismissed, but the brakeman was obdurate.

At this juncture Mr. Thomson appeared, and the Philadelphian reported the "presumption" of the train hand, and asked permission to take the dog on the train.

"What did the brakeman tell you?" asked Mr. Thomson.

"The Philadelphian told him, and Mr. Thomson replied: "I guess, then, you had better do it, for he looks as if he meant it."

"But I am Mr. Blank, and own stock in the road."

"All the more reason you should help the brakeman obey his orders," answered Mr. Thomson.

The dog went to the baggage car, and the brakeman held his position, although the Philadelphian made a request the next day for his dismissal.

CHICAGO MEN DISCUSS DEATH.

Local Railroad Officers Pay Tribute to the Memory of President Frank Thomson.

Expressions on the death of President Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania system were secured as follows:

W. G. Purdy, President of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific—I am extremely sorry to hear of Mr. Thomson's death. It will not only be a great loss to the Pennsylvania railroad, but to the railroad world in general. He was a great man, not only as a railroad official, but as a man. I knew him for many years and entertained a high regard for him.

O. S. Lyford, Vice President, Chicago and Eastern Illinois—I first met Mr. Thomson when he was Superintendent of the Oil Creek railroad, a little road running from Corry to Oil Creek, during the early days of the oil business, thirty-five years ago, I think. Of recent years I have seen little of him, but have always cherished a high regard for him. He was one of the greatest railroad men in the world and his loss is one to be deeply regretted.

Paul Morton, Vice President, Santa Fé—My acquaintance with Mr. Thomson was slight, but in a business way I knew him and considered him one of the greatest men in the railroad business. He was a selfmade man and worked himself up from a minor position to the head of the greatest railroad on earth. He was an efficient, able railroad manager and a great diplomat. The Pennsylvania will find it hard to secure a man who can fill Mr. Thomson's place.

OBITUARY.

MRS. WALLACE C. BARKER, Chicago, was buried yesterday at Michigan City, Ind. Funeral services were conducted in the afternoon at the family residence, 3353 Wabash avenue, by the Rev. S. J. McPherson. The pallbearers were A. K. Richardson, Eugene Kimball, Joseph R. Wilkins, Lawrie Raymond, Myron W. Atwood, and William G. Beale. Bishop White of Indiana officiated at the interment. Mrs. Barker was Miss Jessie Norton, the daughter of Judge Norton of this city. She was born in Joliet in 1854. The family removed to Chicago in 1874, and soon afterward she was married to Wallace C. Barker. Six years later Mr. Barker was drowned in the accident to the yacht Kenwood. Mrs. Barker's death, which occurred last Friday afternoon, was due to spinal meningitis, from which she had been suffering acutely for a week. Two children survive her, a daughter, Anna Barker, and a son, Norton Barker, who is married, and lives in Michigan City. Mrs. Barker was a sister of Mrs. Torrence, Mrs. L. T. Hackney, and Mrs. Frederick C. Austin.

PATRICK RAFERTY, Chicago, was buried yesterday morning, the funeral taking place from St. Matthew's Church. Mr. Raferty, whose residence was at 1068 Walnut street, died on Saturday afternoon at the residence of his son-in-law, John J. Coughlin. He was 72 years of age. He had been a member of the City Council for five terms and was City Sealer at the time of the Chicago fire. For a number of years he was proprietor of a plumbing establishment at Dearborn and Randolph streets. The interment was at Calvary.

APPEALS TO CUBAN SOLDIERS.

Colonel Figueroa Asks Them to Hold Their Arms and Calls American Offer an Insult.

Havana, June 5.—Colonel Figueroa of the Cuban infantry in Havana Province in a letter to the Spanish edition of La Lucha appeals to the soldiers who were mustered out last week to refuse to give up their arms and accept the American gratuity. He says: "The offer made by the United States insults the honor of the army of liberation."

At San Antonio des Losbanos yesterday Labragat, a notorious agent of General Weyler, was lynched in the public square.

Payments at Guines were rushed today until 6 o'clock this evening, the total number of Cuban troops paid there being 570.

Santiago de Cuba, June 5.—The local press today violently denounces the censorship order issued by the Governor General. The Independencia calls it a "horrible crime against a free people." The Porvenir says: "Cuba has fallen from her position of a dignified Spanish colony and become an abject slave of the intervener."

PLANS OF TRUST FALL THROUGH

Syndicate Formed to Buy Up Principal Street Car Works Abandons the Project.

Boston, Mass., June 5.—[Special.]—The deal which had for its purpose the consolidation of leading street car works of the country has fallen through. The trust was to be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $18,000,000. A little less than twenty concerns were included in the plans of the promoters, whose movements were engineered largely from St. Louis, and these plants had earned $60,000 a year during the last five years. It was expected that the economy of management to result from consolidation would increase the earnings to $1,250,000 per annum. The concerns contemplated in the plan included the street car department of the Pullman Car company and the Maguire Manufacturing company of Chicago. The options expired two weeks ago, and then it was found that disagreements in the West were of such a serious nature that the syndicate must be forced to let the whole deal fall through.

Sealed Verdict in Weir Case.

A sealed verdict is expected this morning in the case of George Weir, who was tried in Judge Stein's court yesterday on the charge of securing a loan of $500 on a piece of his wife's property by having Kate Kelschner sign his wife's name to the trust deed. Mrs. Weir is in the penitentiary, but her husband said she gave Kate Kelschner power of attorney to sign her name.

To Select Census Superintendent.

Senators Mason and Cullom will confer today and endeavor to agree upon a man for appointment as Superintendent of Census for the seven Congressional districts in Chicago.

HAS KEYSTONE STATE, TOO

HENDERSON ADVISED BY BINGHAM 13 PENNSYLVANIANS ARE FOR HIM.

Iowa Congressman Leaves for His Home in Dubuque Satisfied That the Speakership Is His—Will Speak at Waterloo G. A. R. Encampment—Iowa Meeting Postponed Owing to the Strong Probability of Success.

Congressman David B. Henderson, who seems to have a cinch on the Speakership of the House of Representatives, received further evidence of support last night in a message from General Henry H. Bingham of Pennsylvania, who notified him that thirteen Congressmen of that State were for him and that he might accure twenty. General Bingham was one of the candidates for Speaker, but he now follows Payne of New York in getting out of the way of the Western man. General Bingham congratulated Colonel Henderson on his success.

Colonel Henderson left last night for his home in Dubuque, Ia., feeling satisfied that developments since he came to Chicago have assured him the Speakership. He declined to be interviewed on the Philippine or other national or international topics. He said it was not the time for him to talk now and that he purposed keeping silence.

"The only speech I shall make," he said, referring to public utterances, "will be at the Iowa Grand Army encampment at Waterloo."

The thirteen votes pledged in Pennsylvania bring Colonel Henderson's pledged support up to eighty-one votes. He had been informed early in the day that the Indiana delegation would meet last night, but up to the time of leaving for home he had heard nothing of the action taken.

Hopkins Entertains Henderson.

Congressman A. J. Hopkins entertained Colonel Henderson, his successful rival for a place as the Western candidate for the Speakership, at luncheon at the Union League club. Colonel Henderson was not only pleased but deeply affected over this demonstration of friendship from one whom he had distanced in the race for high honor. He desired to be quoted as saying that no such evidence of loyalty ever before had been shown the winner by a defeated candidate and his backers.

Members of the Illinois delegation present, invited by Mr. Hopkins to meet, as he put it, the next Speaker of the House of Representatives, were.

James R. Mann, William Lorimer, Henry S. Boutell, George E. Foss, George W. Prince, Joseph G. Cannon, Vespasian Warner, Henry T. Graff, W. A. Rodenberg, George W. Smith.

The absent Republican members were Robert R. Hitt, Walter Reeves, and B. F. Marsh. Mr. Reeves sent his regrets, and said important business prevented his coming to Chicago. Each member pledged Colonel Henderson his earnest support, and it is understood he promised them Illinois should not suffer by reason of any failure on his part to do the right thing. He said: "Iowa and Illinois touch elbows."

Indiana Also in Line.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 5.—[Special.]—Seven of the nine Republican Congressmen of Indiana decided unanimously tonight to support Henderson for the Speakership. Congressman Overstreet of this district sent a telegram to Henderson in Chicago announcing the result. Those present were Representatives Overstreet, Hemingway, Faris, Watson, Cromer, Landis, and Crumpacker. Congressmen Birch of South Bend and Steele of Marion, now in the East, sent word by telegraph they would join the other seven Indiana Representatives. Congressman Steele had called a caucus of the Indiana members for next August, but those at home believed action should be taken at once, and tonight's meeting was secretly arranged by Congressman Overstreet, who was on the Atlantic City Republican Caucus committee with Congressman Henderson during April and was anxious to have the matter settled. Mr. Overstreet said tonight he was sure the Indiana delegation would fare well at the hands of the coming Speaker in the next session.

"IT'S ALL UP WITH NEW YORK."

Congressman Ray Says Empire State Should Fall in Line and Support Henderson.

New York, June 5.—Congressman Sherman of Utica came to this city today to prepare for the meeting of the Republican Congressmen from New York State, which will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at noon tomorrow.

Congressman George W. Ray of Norwich called at Republican State headquarters today and gave his views on the Speakership contest.

"It's all up with New York," he said to a reporter. "Henderson has enough votes to elect him already, and in a few days he will have nearly every State in the union back of him. Under the circumstances, all that the New York delegation can do is to fall into line tomorrow and whoop it up for Henderson. If we adopt any other course we will be dragged in the mud behind the Henderson chariot.

"Moreover, to put forward a New York candidate when all the rest of the country is with Henderson would not improve the chances of New York Congressmen to get well placed on committees."

IOWA CONFERENCE CALLED OFF

Colonel Henderson Does Not Think It Necessary for State Delegation to Meet in His Behalf.

Des Moines, Ia., June 5.—[Special.]—The meeting of the Iowa Congressional delegation, which was to have been held here tomorrow for the purpose of pushing the candidacy of Colonel Henderson for the Speakership, has been called off. Colonel Henderson has evidently concluded that the battle is won, for he notified the members of the delegation that in his opinion the necessity for the meeting no longer existed.

BRITISH REGULARS IN MUTINY.

Garrison at Halifax Revolts at Order Abolishing the Popular Military Hair Cut.

Halifax, N. S., June 5.—[Special.]—The British regulars in this garrison are in a state of mutiny against certain new regulations issued by General Seymour, Commander-in-Chief of regular forces in British America. The regulations restrict the length of Tommy Atkins' hair to three inches and any curling or twisting, including the fashionable military bang, heretofore in vogue in Halifax, is strictly forbidden. Other orders make the wearing of gloves on the street compulsory, and army shoes must be worn on all occasions. Wearing of trinkets or jewelry is strictly forbidden. Any soldier carrying a watch must have it in his inside pocket.

When out for a stroll no more than two can walk abreast; heretofore "Tommy" could walk like a civilian.

The Royal Artillery was particularly incensed at the new orders. Last night four members of the corps were walking out of the citadel gate when the sentry ordered them back to arrange their hair properly.

They went back, but others came, whereupon the guard charged upon them. These, too, then returned, when pandemonium reigned and a general row followed.

The rioters took possession of the canteen and ejected the officer in charge. It was not until the troops were called out that the revolters were overpowered. During the fight ten men were injured, five of whom are in hospital, eight are in the guardroom, and a score are locked up in the barracks. The ringleaders will be court-martialed.

One hundred and fifty more revolting soldiers were locked up in the barracks tonight for refusing to comply with General Seymour's new dress regulations. The whole garrison is in a state of rebellion, but the military authorities are determined to enforce the order and expect to find the entire garrison submitting to the inevitable within a few days.

Cartwright Becomes Chief Justice.

Springfield, Ill., June 5.—Justice James H. Cartwright of the Supreme Court will become Chief Justice tomorrow at the opening of the court year. The Chief Justiceship goes by succession from the incumbent to another Justice.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

Blood Poison

W. R. NEWMAN, Staunton, Va. says: "I was afflicted with Contagious Blood Poison, and the best doctors did me no good. In fact, I seemed to get worse all the while. I took almost every so-called blood remedy, but they did not reach the disease. At the advice of a friend, I then took S. S. S., and began to improve. I continued the medicine and it cured me completely, and for ten years I have never had a sign of the disease to return."

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only remedy which can eradicate Contagious Blood Poison. It is guaranteed *purely vegetable*. Book on self-treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

A CURE FOR ALL
SUMMER COMPLAINTS,
DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA,
CHOLERA MORBUS

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel cloth saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

INTERNALLY—Radway's Ready Relief in water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency, and all internal pains.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

EMERSON'S RHEUMATIC CURE

A scientific combination of Lithia and other Anti-Rheumatic components. An agreeable effervescent salt.
This new medical formula has, in two years past, undergone thorough and specific test in Hospitals in the treatment of
RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, GOUT, KIDNEY TROUBLES,
and the result has been radical cures. On this test we recommend it with confidence.
Price 50c. a bottle, at druggists'.
Manufactured by
EMERSON DRUG CO., Baltimore, Md.
Proprietors of Bromo-Seltzer.

Small Expense Burlington Route
Your holiday can be spent in
Colorado
at small expense. From June 25 to July 11 we shall sell special tourist tickets to Denver

WITH LOSS OF ONE MAN.

CHICAGO WINS A FIERCE ENGAGEMENT AT BALTIMORE.

Pitcher Clark Griffith, Retired by the Unerring Aim of Umpire Swartwood, Is the Only Casualty on the Victorious Side — Enemy Loses "Muggsy" McGraw—Hanlon in Baltimore Discussing Some Deal with Burns—Winning Teams' Big Scores.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	32	11	.744	Cincinnati	21	19	.525
Boston	28	13	.683	Pittsburg	17	23	.425
Chicago	26	17	.604	New York	17	24	.414
St. Louis	25	17	.595	Washington	14	29	.326
Philadelphia	24	17	.585	Louisville	13	29	.309
Baltimore	23	19	.547	Cleveland	8	30	.210

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 9; Baltimore, 4.
Brooklyn, 14; Cleveland, 2.
Washington, 11; St. Louis, 3.
Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 5.
Philadelphia, 14; Cleveland, 2.

Games Today.

Chicago at Washington.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Cleveland at New York.
Pittsburg at Baltimore.
Louisville at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

GRIFFITH SENT TO THE BENCH.

Phyle Takes His Place and Pitches His First Victory of the Season.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Baltimore, Md., June 5.—[Special.]—When skirmishing near Point Breeze this afternoon Captain Everitt's flying column, now invading the Province of Maryland, encountered a strong force under "Muggsy" McGraw, a notorious outlaw, and after a bitter skirmish put it to flight.

The casualties were:

GRIFFITH, CLARK, pitcher.

McGRAW, "MUGGSY," kicker.

These two were injured seriously as to their feelings and fired out of the struggle.

Umpires Swartwood and Warner suffered as to their consciences, and being wounded by the hard-boiled language of the combatants fought back. Eventually, after much fighting and squabbling, Chicago won by a score of 9 to 4.

The battle was sanguinary. In every minute the players fought and jawed, and McGraw, chafing under defeat, almost incited the crowd to riot. He defied Swartwood and heaped abuse on him until the last man was out. Griffith fell early in the battle leading an assault on Swartwood, who retreated and called on the police to protect him.

The struggle was for the rubber of the series, and during the two hours of wrangling the crowd seethed. Sharp fielding, interspersed with childish errors, marked the day. Easy bounders escaped men who at instant before had made wonderful stops, and half the eccentric accidents of baseball seemed to be compiled in the game.

It was a queer game. Phyle pitched after Griffith had been benched, and won his first victory of the year, holding the Orioles helpless. Swartwood gave an exhibition of bad umpiring and cowardice. He permitted McGraw to do as he pleased. Once, after he put McGraw out of the game, he ordered the belligerent midget off the field, whereupon McGraw sat on the grass near the plate and heaped abuse on the umpire to the end, defying him to carry out his order.

The game itself was remarkable only for unusual occurrences and for the hitting of William Everitt, out of whose bat oozed five hits, among them a double and a triple. Everitt scored four runs and batted home three others and otherwise contributed to the discomfiture of McGinnity.

A beautiful throw by Ryan headed off McGraw at the plate in the first inning, completing a double play that prevented the Orioles scoring, and in Chicago's half Ducky Holmes robbed Chicago of a run by capturing Mertes' fly after impaling himself on the pickets. Hits by Keister and La Chance, with a passed ball and an out, gave the Orioles a run. Everitt's hit, combined with fumbles by La Chance and O'Brien, gave Chicago two and the lead in the second.

The battle raged in this third. First Demont threw wild after scooping McGraw's grasser. A wild pitch and Holmes' hot let McGraw around to the place of registration. Holmes stole and took third on Nichols' wild throw. Brodie popped a fly to Demont. Then came Griffith's battle with the umpire. With two strikes called on Sheckard Griffith put the ball across the heart of the plate, Swartwood yelled "One ball," and Griffith fell flat on the grass, calling out "murder." He was promptly ejected and Phyle took his place, and when Everitt captured Sheckard's foul Holmes scored.

Chicago tied the score in the fourth, and in the fifth gifts to Wolverton and Mertes, followed by Everitt's two-baser and Nichols' hit, yielded three runs for the Cowboys.

Then in the fifth an awful error by McGinnity followed Wolverton's drive that hit. Umpire Warner and Everitt's crashing triple decided the game.

McGraw in the eighth was expelled and almost caused a riot by his attacks on the umpire. Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Green, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wolvert'n, 3b	4	1	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	2
Mertes, ct	4	2	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Everitt, lf	5	2	3	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Demont, ss	5	1	2	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	2
McCor'k, 2b	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Nichols, c	4	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Griffith, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Phyle, p	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	9	12	16	27	10	3	1	3	4	8

BALTIMORE.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
McGraw, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Howell, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holmes, lf	4	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brodie, cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sheckard, rf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keister, ss	4	1	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
Jachaich, 1b	4	0	1	1	7	0	2	0	0	0	2
O'Brien, 2b	3	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Robinson, c	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
McGinnity, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Kitson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	4	4	5	24	11	4	1	1	2	5

*Batted for McGinnity.

Chicago	0	2	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	2—9
Hits	1	1	0	2	2	3	0	0	2	0	1—12
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3—4
Hits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1—3

Place and date—Baltimore, Md., June 5. Attendance—1,200. Two-base hits—Everitt, Wolverton, Brodie. Three-base hit—Everitt. Sacrifice hits—McCormick, Brodie. Double plays—Ryan-Nichols; Wolverton-Everitt. Wild pitch—Griffith. Passed balls—Nichols, 2; Robinson. Balk—Phyle. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner. Time of game—2:07.

Notes of the Game.

The club went to Washington tonight to open a series of three games.

Griffith said tonight: "If I ever have or ever do stand for a fine from the management of the Chicago club I hope I never have a cent. I said nothing to Swartwood today, except to yell 'Murder' at a fierce decision. He showed himself a coward by permitting McGraw to bluff him."

The game at times grew so bad that players resorted to the roughest kind of work. In the fifth Everitt was rounding second, O'Brien deliberately grabbed him by the arm, jerked him to the grass, and prevented him from reaching third.

Ned Hanlon spent the day in Baltimore and held conferences with Manager Burns and Lange. The deal between the two clubs is on but not yet finished, but it is almost settled Lange is to go to Brooklyn.

"The news is almost too good to be true. Of course, I hate to leave the Chicago club and my Chicago friends, but I would gamble a little money away from the deal. I am hopeful and think the deal will be made." Neither Hanlon nor Burns would commit himself concerning the trade.

Hart Knows Nothing of It.

President Hart yesterday disclaimed any knowledge of the Lange-Griffin deal. He said: "I have received absolutely no word from Burns in regard to any deal whatsoever." Mr. Hart said he had not attended the meeting of the league Board of Directors in New York because he thought it was unnecessary.

BOSTONS WINNING STEADILY.

Take Another Game from Cincinnati—Big Scores by Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

Boston, Mass., June 5.—The champions took another game from the Cincinnatis today by timely batting. Willis proved effective except in the fifth, when he was pounded hard. Corcoran's work at short was the feature of the game. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
Stahl, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Selbach, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b	2	2	1	9	0	Corcoran, ss	0	1	0	2	0
Lowe, lf	2	1	1	0	0	Miller, rf	2	3	0	0	0
Collins, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	Beckley, 1b	1	1	10	1	0
Duffy, cf	1	1	1	2	0	Comiskey, 2b	0	1	1	4	1
Stafford, c	1	1	0	3	0	Irwin, 3b	0	0	3	2	1
Clarke, p	1	1	0	0	0	Steinfeldt, 2b	0	2	2	2	0
Willis, p	0	1	0	1	0	Harper, c	0	1	7	1	1
						Damm'an, p	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	10	8	5	16	0	Totals	4	10	24	15	3

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Cincinnati	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—5

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Two-base hits—Tenney, Lowe, Duffy, Miller. Three-base hit—Willis. Stolen bases—Tenney, Collins, Duffy, Clarke, Kitson (2). Double plays—Corcoran-Steinfeldt-Beckley. First base on balls—By Willis, 5; by Dammann, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Beckley. Struck out—By Willis, 5. Passed ball—Peitz. Time—2:08. Attendance—2,500. Umpires—Gaffney and Andrews.

Washington, 11; St. Louis, 3.

Washington, D. C., June 5.—Cuppy went up in the air in the seventh inning and the Senators secured a commanding lead. He was then succeeded by Wilson. Heidrick was put out of the game for disputing a decision. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

Washton.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Slagle, cf	2	2	1	0	0	Burkett, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Barry, 1b	2	2	2	9	0	1. Heidrick, rf	1	1	0	1	0
Bonner, 2b	3	3	2	2	0	Nagel, cf	0	1	6	0	0
Atherton, 3b	2	4	0	3	0	McKean, ss	0	1	2	3	1
McGuire, c	0	2	3	0	0	Wallace, 3b	0	0	2	4	0
Freeman, rf	1	1	0	0	0	O'Conner, 1b	0	1	12	1	1
Cassidy, 1b	1	0	15	0	0	Criger, c	0	1	1	1	1
Mercer, p	1	1	0	2	0	Blake, 2b	2	1	4	3	0
Patten, ss	0	0	2	4	1	Cuppy, p	0	1	0	4	0
						Sch'k'r, rf	0	0	0	0	0
						Wilson, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	11	15	27	17	2	Totals	3	7	27	18	3

Washington	3	0	0	1	0	1	7	0	1	—11
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	—3

Earned runs—Washington, 2; St. Louis, 2. Stolen base—Barry. Three-base hits—Blake, Slagle. Home run—Freeman. Double plays—Cuppy-Blake-O'Conner. First base on balls—Off Mercer, 2; off Cuppy, 1. Hit by pitched ball—O'Conner. Struck out—By Mercer, 2; by Cuppy, 1. Passed ball—Criger. Left on bases—Washington, 4; St. Louis, 7. Time—2:15. Umpires—Lynch and Connolly.

Philadelphia, 13; Pittsburg, 3.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 5.—Rhines and Gardner were equally easy for the locals and they batted out a victory without difficulty. Fraser kept Pittsburg's hits scattered and pitched a steady game. Attendance, 2,025. Score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Cooley, 1b	1	1	11	3	0
McC'thy, lf	1	2	3	1	0	Thomas, cf	1	2	2	0	0
McCr'y, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Flanty, lf	2	1	2	0	0
Wilams, 3b	0	1	1	4	1	Lajoie, 2b	3	4	3	2	0
Clark, 1b	1	0	13	0	0	Flick, rf	1	2	2	0	0
B'man, c	0	0	7	2	1	Lauder, 3b	2	2	2	2	0
Madison, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	McF'and, c	2	0	3	1	0
Ely, ss	1	1	1	4	0	Cross, ss	0	1	1	2	1
Rhines, p	0	0	0	1	0	Fraser, p	1	1	1	3	0
Gardner, p	0	0	0	1	0						
Totals	3	9	24	16	3	Totals	13	15	27	14	1

Pittsburg	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	7	0	2	0	0	4	0	*	—13

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburg, 1. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Flick. Two-base hits—McCreery, Cooley, Lauder (2). Three base hit—Madison. Home run—Delehanty. Sacrifice hits—Flick, Cross. Double play—McFarland and Lajoie. First base on balls—Off Gardner, 2; off Fraser, 3. Wild pitch—Fraser. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 9; Philadelphia, 4. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Burns and Smith.

Brooklyn, 14; Cleveland, 2.

New York, June 5.—The Superbas fattened their batting averages at the expense of Cleveland today and won as they pleased. Dunn pitched in great form, holding the tailenders down to four hits. The hitting of Farrell and Dunn and a sharp double play of Dahlen and McGann were the features. Score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, cf	1	0	2	0	1	Casey, 3b	2	1	3	1	1
Hurley, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	2	3	0	0	1
Quinn, 2b	2	1	2	3	0	Kelley, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Cross, 3b	0	1	1	2	1	Dahlen, ss	1	2	4	6	0
Allison, rf	0	0	0	0	0	McGann, 1b	2	2	9	0	0
L'ckhead, ss	0	0	2	6	0	McGann, 2b	2	2	2	2	0
Tucker, 1b	0	0	8	0	1	Daly, 2b	1	2	7	2	1
Burkett, c	1	1	6	0	0	Farrell, c	2	2	7	1	0
Sudhoff, p	0	0	0	0	0	Dunn, p	2	3	2	3	0
Hughey, p	0	0	0	1	0						
Totals	4	3	24	11	3	Totals	14	19	27	17	4

Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	1	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	*	—13

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 8. Home run—Jones. Three-base hits—Farrell (2). Daly. Two-base hit—Dahlen. Struck out—By Hughey, 1. Sacrifice hits—Daly, Dahlen, Hughey, Kelley. Stolen bases—Keeler, Jones (2). Double plays—Dahlen-McGann; McGann-Dahlen-Farrell. Bases on balls—By Hughey, 2; by Dunn, 4. Time—1:57. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald. Attendance—2,000.

AGAINST PHILADELPHIA CLUB.

Decision of League Board of Directors —One Protested Game Is Thrown Out.

New York, June 5.—At the conclusion of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the National league today it was announced that the following resolution had been adopted:

Resolved, That the finding of this board is that the Philadelphia club has failed to comply with the requirements of the constitution, and provide a 50-cent gate or dates to be kept open to all clubs, giving access to good facilities to witness each game.

Colonel Rogers said after the meeting that he would protest the 50-cent gate clause. The new arrangement affects the New York, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Brooklyn clubs.

The board took action on several protested championship games. The Louisville-Pittsburg game of July 4, which was won by Pittsburg, will have to be played over. The New York-St. Louis game, protested by the New York club recently, stands. This was the game which was forfeited to St. Louis on account of Captain Gleason's action in refusing to obey Umpire Burns.

The board refused to hear further into the protest of the Cincinnati club regarding one of the recent games played on the polo grounds.

Protest against the work of several of the umpires, and it is more than likely that within a few days many changes will be made. The supreme authority complaints were made were Smith, Andrews, Burns, and Warner.

Several deals for players were consummated. President Frank de Haas Robison announced that he had taken Pitcher Sudhoff and Third Baseman Lange from Cleveland, the former to return Pitcher Bates and Catcher Schrenkengost will be transferred to Cleveland. Manager Tebeau announced that Pitcher Dan Kerwin, the College twirler, had placed his signature to a St. Louis contract.

The deal between the Philadelphia and Louisville clubs whereby Magee goes to Philadelphia in exchange for Fultz and Pitcher Wheeler was not consummated. It was said tonight that the Baltimore club had been asked to withdraw with Cleveland and Louisville circuit. Cut that the Orioles are making money, and decline to drop the Baltimore club without a substantial compensation.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Pitcher Gaston's Debut in Detroit Is Unsuccessful—Buffalo Beats St. Paul.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Minneapolis	20	9	.690	Detroit	16	15	.516
Milwaukee	20	16	.555	Indianapolis	16	18	.485
St. Paul	19	16	.542	Buffalo	15	18	.454
Columbus	18	16	.500	Kansas City	15	20	.428

Detroit, Mich., June 5.—[Special.]—Gaston, the southpaw purchased by Detroit from Baltimore, made his debut today. The Brewers, who made four hits in two games at Buffalo, batted out on Gaston in the third for two singles, two triples, and a double, scoring five runs. Hart kept the locals guessing. Score:

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Ryan, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	Waldron, rf	2	2	3	0	0
Stallings, lf	0	0	3	0	0	Shoch, c	0	0	6	0	0
Dungan, rf	0	0	4	0	0	Nicol, lf	2	3	0	0	1
Dillard, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Hallman, 2b	1	2	3	3	0
Barrett, cf	1	0	2	0	0	Gray, 3b	1	2	1	1	1
Slater, 1b	1	2	14	0	0	Stafford, 1b	1	3	15	1	0
Elber'd, ss	1	2	1	2	1	Speer, ss	0	1	1	2	0
Buelow, c	0	0	0	1	0	Hart, p	0	0	1	2	0
Gaston, p	0	0	2	0	1	Halim'n, 2b	1	0	3	6	0
Frisk, 1b	1	0	1	0	0						
Totals	3	6	27	11	3	Totals	9	15	27	17	2

Milwaukee	1	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	—9
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Base hits—Off Gaston, 7; off Frisk, 8. Two-base hits—Slater, Speer, Waldron, Shoch. Three base hits—Nicol, Stafford. Double plays—Elberfield-Ryan-Slater, Shoch-Hallman-Stafford. Bases on balls—By Gaston, 1; by Hart, 4. Sacrifice hits—Shoch, Stallings, Hallman. Stolen bases—Waldron, Stafford, Nicol. Passed balls—Buelow. Umpire—Sheridan. Time—1:45. Attendance—1,100.

Buffalo, 7; St. Paul, 1.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 5.—[Special.]—Daub's balk when Lally was at bat gave St. Paul the only run the visitors made in today's game. St. Paul made many errors and few hits. Score:

Buffalo.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E
White, 2b	2	2	3	3	0	Burke, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Gerry, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Grier, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Eustace, ss	0	1	2	4	1	Glenal'n, 2b	1	2	3	1	2
McVicker, 1b	0	1	1	0	0	Lally, lf	0	1	3	0	1
Housch'r, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Isbell, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Massey, lb	1	0	11	2	0	Hoffm'r, 3b	0	1	0	1	1
Brem'r, c	3	1	0	3	0	Shugart, ss	0	0	3	3	0
Diggins, c	2	2	6	3	0	Spies, c	0	0	4	8	2
Daub, p	0	1	1	3	0	Denzer, p	0	0	0	3	2
Totals	7	10	27	17	2	Totals	1	5	27	14	10

Buffalo	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	—7
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Minneapolis, 5; Columbus, 3.

Columbus, O., June 5.—Dr. Harley Parker went up in the air in the ninth inning today and nothing but the substitution of McNeely saved the locals from tieing the score, as the bases were full and no one out. Cross and Abbatichio carried off the fielding honors, although every one of Abbatichio's chances was clean. Cross was effective in all but two innings. The score:

Columbus.	R	B	P	A	E	M'neapolis.	R	B	P	A	E
Genins, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Davis, cf	0	1	1	0	0
F'kerling, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Nance, lf	2	2	1	1	1
Frank, rf	0	0	4	0	0	Wilmot, rf	1	1	3	0	0
Tebeau, 1b	0	1	13	0	0	Andre's, 3b	1	1	0	5	0
Bauer, 2b	1	2	2	2	0	Verdes, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Hall, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Ab'chio, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Gilles, ss	2	1	1	4	1	Smith, ss	0	1	1	5	0
Sullivan, c	0	0	3	1	0	Zearfos, c	0	1	2	0	0
Cross, p	0	0	0	5	0	Parker, p	1	1	0	0	0
*Buckley	0	0	1	0	0	McNeely, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	5	27	13	1	Totals	5	9	27	16	1

*Batted for Cross in the ninth.

Columbus	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3
Minneapolis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	—5

Kansas City, 19; Indianapolis, 7.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 5.—Kansas City tore the cover off the ball today and won in a walk. score:

Indianan's.	R	B	P	A	E	Kan. City.	R	B	P	A	E
H'grieve, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Rue, ss	3	3	2	4	0
Sullivan, lf	1	1	2	0	0	Gettman, rf	3	3	2	0	0
M'F'r'nd, cf	2	1	5	0	0	Ganzel, 1b	1	3	8	1	1
Mots, 1b	0	0	11	0	1	Rothfuss, lf	2	2	3	0	1
Flynn, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Miller, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Allen, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Wilson, c	2	1	6	2	0
Fleming, if	1	1	2	0	0	Raymer, 3b	1	1	1	1	0
Hickey, 3b	1	1	0	2	0	Vlox, 2b	2	2	1	3	0
Beville, c	0	0	3	1	0	Gear, p	1	2	1	1	0
Kellum, p	1	0	1	2	0	Pardee, p	0	0	0	0	0
Newton, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	7	6	27	7	1	Totals	19	19	27	12	3

Indianapolis	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	1	0	—7
Kansas City	2	0	0	1	2	3	7	2	1	—19

Interstate League.

With the score at Mansfield a tie in the ninth, Toledo forfeited.

Dayton, 5; Wheeling, 4.
Youngstown, 13; Grand Rapids, 10.
Newcastle, 9; Fort Wayne, 6.

ONE FOR SAM M'KEEVER.

FOSTER'S COSTLY CALIFORNIA COLT WINS AT HARLEM.

Not a Single Favorite Wins in the Heavy Track and Only One Betting Choice Is Even Second—Egbart at 15 to 1 Beats Hobart and Others—Louis Ezell Bids Up Pauline J. and Claims Simon D.—Satin Slipper's Patchogue Stakes.

Sam McKeever, the California 3-year-old for which Fred Foster paid a fancy figure, won a race yesterday at the Harlem track. McKeever has gained the reputation of being a fine specimen of the genus "gold brick" since falling into the hands of Foster, but yesterday, going into a race after a long layoff, he showed a glimpse of speed, indicating that he might yet fulfill some of his early promises.

The contest was for 3-year-olds, at six and one-half furlongs, and there was nothing of much account in the race. Sam McKeever, nevertheless, advanced in the betting from 3 to 7 to 1, going to the post at sixes. Andes was a natural favorite, being backed from even money to 4 to 5.

Andes and Duty made the early pace, but on the far turn Sam McKeever shot through the bunch, and he was leading when they were straightened away for home. He won well in hand, and probably will beat better ones soon. Andes quit completely and finished fourth. Harry Nutter, although giving away a lot of weight, beat all but McKeever six lengths.

The feature of the afternoon was really the slaughter of the favorites. Not one won, and only one of the six finished in the first two. In addition to Andes, Monongah and Maharajah were odds-on choices that could do no better than finish third, and the local star, Hobart, quit to a walk as a 6 to 5 favorite, and also had to be satisfied with third money.

The track was fair. At the end of the day's sport there was a general bidding up and claiming matinee, in which Louis Ezell was the star. Ezell's Meddler finished second in the last race to Pauline J., and Ezell bid up the Joliet filly to $500. Then Ezell turned around and claimed the favorite, Simon D.

Hobart had a lead of ten lengths at the three-quarter pole in the fourth race, but began to tire. Egbart, a 15 to 1 shot, had been running easily in second place, and in the stretch he caught the 3-year-old and beat him out handily.

Harlem Summaries June 5.

Weather clear. Track heavy.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-1	Warren Point, 105 [Gray].	1	1½	1½	1½	1½	1¹
3-1	Pat Cleburne, 98 [Reitz].	7	5½	5	4½	2½	2¹
8-1	Ross Clay, 107 [Hooker].	2	2½	2½	2½	3½	3¹
Time, 1:18¾. Eildad, Darda, Pitfall, Harry Lee, Florie, Merry Glen, Cochise, and Loyal Girl finished as named. Scratched, James Court's g., by Bishop—Guildura. Start good. Won easily. Rosa Clay suffered from bad handling. Eildad came home in front. Mutuel prices:											

Second race, 1¼ miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
6-1	Prince Blazes, 101 [Gray]	2	2½	1½	1½	1½	1¹
10-1	Dalgretti, 108 [Nutt].	1	2½	4½	4½	2½	2¹
9-10	Monongah, 95 [T. Knight]	3	5½	5½	5½	3½	3¹

Time, 1:53½. Phalos, Needlah, Sunburst, Benamela, Barrier, and Terrapin finished as named. Winner, Sloan & Hurst's b. g., by Blazes —Bertie Primrose. Won handily. Winner was the whip. Phidias and Terrapin both showed speed.

Third race, 6½ furlongs, purse $400, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
6-1	Sam McKe'r, 104 [Beau'p]	5	6¹	6½	1½	1½	1¹
2-1	Harry Nutter, 114 [Dupee]	6	5½	4½	3½	2½	2¹
5-1	Josephine B., 104 [Michael]	1	2½	2½	4½	4½	3¹

Time, 1:24. Andes, Martha Fox, Pay the Fidder, Eva Wingate, Duty, Cordial, and Aunt Kerwick finished as named. Winner, Foster & Hackett's b. c., by Sam Lucas—Etta McKeever. Start good. Won easily. Sam McKeever came through his field like a flash on the far turn. Josephine B. and Andes both weakened at the end. Martha Fox was coming fast.

Fourth race, 1 mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
15-1	Egbart, 100 [Hamilton]	2	3½	3½	2½	1½	1¹
10-1	Boney Boy, 92 [Seaton]	3	4½	3½	3½	2½	2¹
6-5

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INDICTED FOR KIDNAPING

GRAND JURY TAKES ACTION IN THE MARION CLARK CASE.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrow and Bella Anderson, the Nurse, Must Face the Charges of Abduction, Conspiracy, and Kidnaping—Question of Jurisdiction Finally Settled—"Carrie Jones" Willing to Turn State's Evidence Against the Others.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE. New York, June 5.

The grand jury of New York County today found a true bill of indictment for abduction, conspiracy, and kidnaping against George B. Barrow, alias Mark Beauregard, alias James H. Wilson, and Addie Beauregard, alias Jennie Wilson, and Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones. The indictment is in three counts.

Kidnapers Indicted by the Grand Jury.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre hastened to the residence of Supreme Court Justice Fursman with an order providing that the indictment against the kidnapers be tried in the Supreme Court, which had the effect of settling the question of jurisdiction, and transferring the entire case into the court of highest original jurisdiction in the State.

The bench warrants heretofore issued by the Court of General Sessions for the arrest of the kidnapers were made to issue out of the Supreme Court. This, Mr. McIntyre said, would effectually dispose of the question of jurisdiction raised by the Rockland County authorities.

Captain McClusky and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre went to New City tonight with Judge Fursman's order transferring the case to the Supreme Court. They will bring Beauregard and his wife back with them tomorrow or know the reason why.

In their examination at Garnersville today Barrow and his wife waived examination and were held without bail. Justice Herbert provided an original thing in court proceedings by holding the examination in the dancing pavilion of the picnic grounds.

The mystery surrounding the whereabouts of Isaac Hughes, the hunchback who boarded with the Beauregards and who disappeared from the Varick street flat the night the kidnapers were arrested, has been cleared away.

Whatever knowledge he had of the Beauregards or Bella Anderson (Carrie Jones) has been satisfactorily explained to the police, and Captain McClusky stated today that he did not believe the hunchback knew anything of the plot to kidnap Marion Clark.

Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, is ready to turn State's evidence and tell all she knows in court about the origin and execution of the kidnaping plot. She is ready to appear as a witness against the Barrows if the District Attorney of New York wants her.

"She was unquestionably the pliant tool and dupe of Mark Beauregard," said her counsel, former State Senator and Public Prosecutor F. C. Marsh, today, "and she deserves sympathy. She says that Beauregard told her he had done the same trick in Chicago and got $1,000 by it."

Lady Randolph Churchill is in danger of losing one of her titles. The title is that of her new magazine, the Anglo-Saxon. It all began with a message sent to her Ladyship by Mr. Robinson, her agent here, to the effect that a Boston firm had preempted the title, the Anglo-Saxon. A copy of the Boston publication was exhibited in the office of a local news company today. It is a red-covered monthly magazine, with the British flag and the Stars and Stripes exceedingly rampant.

Title of "The Anglo-Saxon" Pre-empted.

Her Ladyship is amazed at the literary audacity of Boston. She had proposed to issue the first number of the American edition of her quarterly, the Anglo-Saxon, about the 15th inst. On Friday last Mr. Robinson called on a certain news company to complete the arrangements for its distribution. He was told that a Boston publishing house had gone ahead of her Ladyship and had seized the title. Then the cable began to work and the agent still awaits the reply of her Ladyship. It is possible that a new title may have to be taken, and it has been proposed that the Anglo-American Review would be as serviceable as the first choice.

The names of all annual subscribers will be printed in a list at the end of each volume. Representative names from the preliminary list are printed in the prospectus.

A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by Francis L. Loring against Salvador de Mendonca, who was the Brazilian Minister to the United States before the Empire of Brazil was overthrown, to recover $4,725 paid by Loring for the picture, "The Penitent Magdalen," which he purchased from Señor de Mendonca on a guarantee that it was by Murillo. He has, he says, ascertained that it was only a copy of Murillo's famous work. As Señor de Mendonca is a non-resident of this country, the plaintiff obtained a warrant of attachment against his property in this city.

Sues on Alleged Art Swindle.

The stage version of "Ben Hur," General Lew Wallace's famous novel, will have its first production at the Broadway Theater. Contracts to that effect were signed today by Jacob Litt, manager of the Broadway, who has just returned from a Western trip, and Klaw & Erlanger, the producers of the production. The settings of the play will be so elaborate in mechanical and scenic effects that many changes will have to be made in the theater, both above and below the stage. Although the play will not be seen until November, mechanics and carpenters will be put to work at once to make the necessary alterations. If promises are kept it will be one of the most elaborate productions of next season.

To Produce "Ben Hur" at the Broadway.

Mrs. John T. Burke, known on the stage as Miss Linnie Creese, died at noon today at her home, 107 West Thirty-fourth street. Last night at 10 o'clock she suffered a paralytic stroke and doctors could not save her life. Mrs. Burke was to have appeared tonight with Wright Huntington's company in "Too Much Johnson," at the Star Theater. She was to have taken the part of Mrs. S. Upson Batterson. For twelve years Mrs. Burke was leading lady in two Philadelphia theaters with Mrs. Drew, and for four years she was with Mary Anderson. She was the mother of Victory Bateman, leading woman in "We-uns of Tennessee." Mrs. Burke's husband has appeared with the "Under the Red Robe" company and several other well-known organizations.

Death of Linnie Creese, the Actress.

The National City Bank will export $5,000,000 in gold tomorrow by the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd line. The previous shipment, this was made possible by the arbitrage transactions of the bank with its European connections, and in this respect it is similar to the operations in the gold market during 1891 and 1892. The gold was taken this afternoon from the Subtreasury on "yellow tickets," and will be exported in the form of coin.

More Gold to Go to Europe Today.

The rate of sterling exchange today was one-eighth cent above last Saturday's closing price, but from one-quarter to three-eighths cent below the rate at which the gold shipment of last Saturday was made, and fully one cent below the figure at which ordinary commercial shipments of gold would become possible to cover remittances of exchange.

Today's advices from London state that no shipments were made possible by the Bank of England guaranteeing payment of interest in transit, proximity for the sake of protecting its own reserves in gold. Precisely the same arrangement was made in 1891 by the Bank of France.

It is understood that the shipment is for the Standard Oil company, which deposits its millions in and controls the National City Bank.

It recently drew heavily on its European business to "finance" the payment of the $20,000,000 Spanish indemnity, and it is said that the shipment of gold is made to replace money turned over to Spain, which was drawn from the balance of $30,000,000 which the Standard Oil company always keeps on hand in Europe.

The First National Gold Mining company, which according to its advertisements, is incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, with a paid-up capital of $3,000,000, has disappeared from its office in the Postal Telegraph Building. The officers were J. E. King, President, and W. N. Morris, secretary. The other tenants say that they do not know where the officials of the mining company have gone, and that they left no address to which mail is to be forwarded. According to the prospectus, the par value of a share in the First National Gold Mining company is $1, but "a limited amount of the capital stock is offered at the same ground-floor prices that the organizers paid for theirs—10 cents per share—and it may at any moment be worth more than its par value." The properties of the company are said to be located "in the Klondike country," and the public is advised that "experienced miners are locating claims for us in Mexico, the land of the Montezumas."

Mining Company Office Closed.

Maria Miller, the faith curist, whose charms, incantations, and "witch's salve" caused little Dora Kranz to lose her leg, was sentenced today to five months' imprisonment in the Kings County jail by Judges Fitzgerald, Keady, and Fleming of the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn.

Policeman Nugent of the Gregory Street Station, Jersey City, this morning arrested 2 o'clock Charles Paul, 24 years old, of 74 Colgate street, whom he charged with having shot Giuseppe Alsandro, 28 years old, of 84 Colgate street, and Gabriel Minotto, 47 years old, who lives in Second street, near Colgate. The two wounded men are in the City Hospital, where it was said that Alsandro will probably die and that Minotto was suffering from a painful wound which was more or less serious because of possibility of lockjaw.

Arrest Italian Who Protected the Flag.

The shooting occurred shortly before 10 o'clock last night. Alsandro and Minotto were sitting on a veranda at 84 Colgate street when four other Italians, one of whom was Paul, came by carrying an American flag. The four marched several times back and forth, waving the flag. Finally Alsandro, it was said, made some disparaging remarks about the flag and tried to take it from the man who carried it.

While the two men were scuffling for the flag Paul, according to the charge, drew a revolver and began firing at Alsandro and his friend Minotto.

Second Vice President James A. Wright of the International Navigation company said today that the owners had given up the Paris, now on the Mannaois Rocks off Cornwall. "No arrangements whatever for supplying the place of the Paris have been made," said Mr. Wright. Johnson and Higgins, the adjusters who are handling the insurance on the Paris and its freight, said today that the ship was insured for $1,000,000 between thirty and forty different companies. Of this number fifteen are New York companies. The insurance on the cargo of the Paris amounts to $242,000. Only $25,000 or $30,000 in cargo still remains in the Paris. It cost $2,400,000, it is said, to build the Paris.

All Hope Abandoned for the Paris.

District Attorney Gardiner said tonight that the extradition papers on which Bella Anderson is to be brought from New Jersey were already on their way to Albany for Governor Roosevelt's signature.

The courts are interfering with Tammany's plans to make places for its supporters by dismissing those antagonistic to the Wigwam who are in the employ of the city. Justice Chester, in the Supreme Court today, handed down a writ of peremptory mandamus commanding John J. Scannell, Fire Commissioner, to reinstate John R. Shields, a civil war veteran. Shields was formerly assistant secretary in the department, with a salary of $3,000. In his opinion Justice Chester says that no charges of any kind were made against Shields, and no hearing had and no reason given for his discharge.

Supreme Court Rebukes Tammany.

MISS ADAMS AS JULIET.

FIRST APPEARANCE HERE AS A SHAKSPEAREAN STAR.

Performance Is Given with Earnestness and Sincerity, but Falls Short of a Dramatic Triumph—Alteration of the Play Apparently Fails to Meet the Audience's Approval—Hackett's Mercutio Better Liked than the Romeo of Faversham.

THE CAST.

Escalus, Prince of Verona.....George Fawcett
Paris, a young nobleman, kinsman to the Prince.....Orrin Johnson
Montague.....W. H. Crompton
Capulet.....Eugene Jepson
(Heads of two houses at variance with each other.)
An Old Man, of the Capulet family.....
.....Frederick Spencer
Romeo, son to Montague.....William Faversham

MISS MAUDE ADAMS AS SHE APPEARS IN "ROMEO AND JULIET."

Mercutio, kinsman to the Prince and friend to Romeo.....James K. Hackett
Benvolio, nephew to Montague and friend to Romeo.....Joseph Francoeur
Tybalt, nephew to Lady Capuet..Campbell Gollan
Friar Laurence, a Franciscan.....W. H. Thompson
Friar John, of the same order..George Osbourne Jr.
Balthazar, servant to Romeo...George W. Howard
Sampson.....Wallace Jackson
Gregory.....Thomas Valentine
(Servants to Capulet.)
Peter, servant to Juliet's nurse..R. Peyton Carter
Abram, servant to Montague.....George Irving
An apothecary.....Norman Campbell
Page to Paris.....Miss Helen Morgan
Lady Capulet, wife to Capulet..Miss Helen Morgan
Juliet, daughter to Capulet.....Miss Maude Adams
Nurse to Juliet.....Mrs. W. G. Jones

When Charles Frohman ushered his way into the realm of Shakspearean editors by telling the world what manner of piece his "Romeo and Juliet" would be and what manner of heroine Miss Maude Adams was to be, he spoke with the cunning of a showman. He bade those who expected otherwise than a simple, youthful Juliet, seen amid fitting settings, be disappointed. He created the objection before it was spoken and then sounded it as a merit. In his behest the servants of the Eastern metropolis commended to the tenderest care of the public so worthy an effort as the deed of an unselfish manager in striking a blow at time-fettered, moss-grown Shakspearean tradition.

Mr. Frohman has kept his word; he has flown in the face of tradition, but desperately, because he had to—not blithely, as he would have us believe. It needed but a study of the performance of the love-tragedy of the ages as it was presented last night at Powers' Theater to understand why the unwilling gauntlet of defiance was flung at the feet of the past. Such an observation leads to the inference—so strong as almost to take the form of a definite conclusion—that Mr. Frohman thought he saw the chance, as indeed he did, of making much profit by the plan of placing three stars in a "Romeo and Juliet" company. There is not much of Shakspearean poetry in that statement; but, after all, would not one be surprised if informed that the astute syndicate proprietor had taken to shaping his ideas in blank verse? By his own lights Mr. Frohman saw, and by his own lights he acted.

Not the furthest stretch of the meaning of the word warrants the statement that Miss Adams attained even a personal triumph last night. This slight, fragile—and talented—actress has hosts of warm admirers in Chicago. Though the theater was not packed to overflowing, hundreds of them were there willing to help her gain a victory if applause would aid. The fashion of the city was there, a friendly, sympathetic audience. It was free of its own plaudits, but it was not that wildly enthusiastic first night clamor which must have resulted had hearts been moved to more rapid beats by the ardor of love scenes or brains set whirling with the delirium inspired by the depiction of horror.

Somehow, by being made modern the comedy had lost some of its savor, the tragedy not a little of its moving powers. When the balcony scene was made the climax of the first act, instead of being presented as a part of the second act, suspicion would suggest that Mr. Frohman had decreed it thus in order that the first act should go with such a swing that it would carry the entire piece through. But swing is a word that has to do with farces, not Shakspearean tragedies. If it was the intention to have the curtain lifting come at the end of the act it failed in large part. Beautiful as was the balcony scene, as tender as was the sight of love-making, as sweet a wisp of a maiden as Miss Adams was, the audience insisted on being more applause upon the finale of the banquet scene than upon the conclusion of the moonlit meeting.

Earnest Work of Miss Adams.

It is not possible to say harsh things about Miss Adams; there is that about her which tempers words which deal of her. The qualities are her earnestness, the sincerity of her intentions. Fortunately, for the balcony scene, one need not phrase or beat about a bush. Throughout it she was refreshing, delightful, giving full play to her charms as a comedienne. What many Chicagoans did not expect, she spoke her lines with a true sense of the poetry in them—a test she did not stand so well in the tragic scenes.

The second act was the loser by the absence of the balcony scene, being left dependent in too large a measure upon the comedy scene between the nurse and Juliet, which, however, was not as tiresome as generally is the case. A small compliment may well enough be given Mr. Frohman for applying the pruning knife in this place. The test by which both he and Miss Adams suffered came later, not for what they did, but what they did not do.

The entire scene showing how Juliet received the news of Tybalt's death, how first she believed it Romeo, was left out. The discarded scene is a crucial one in the drama, the turning point, where Juliet ceases to be a laughing, worshiping maiden and in an instant gains maturity. It seems evident that Miss Adams dared not essay the test.

Miss Adams was not tragic in the scene where she bids farewell to Romeo as he enters into banishment. It was almost apathetic. The time came, however, when Miss Adams tried to act the tragedienne, in the scene with Friar Laurence, when she announces her willingness to die rather than become the bride of Paris, in the potion scene, and, last of all, in the tomb scene. In none of these places did she excite the sense of horror, but she displayed a semblance, a tragic force, which would have been overpowering could it have been backed by a commanding physique. The truth is that Miss Adams has the will and not the body. Her conceptions were well enough, but she could not execute them. When she attained to be tragic she was pathetic, and sometimes the word had two meanings.

James K. Hackett as Mercutio was more of a favorite with the audience than William Faversham as Romeo. A Romeo has a thankless part. Why is it that the actor in the part always casts furtive glances about, as if he expected to be laughed at? Mr. Faversham has changed not a whit. As of yore he looked toward the galleries and as ever he stamped about the stage as if he was wearing jackboots. Still he did not thrash the floor when overcome with the news of his banishment, and he threw off the effeminacy of the rôle long enough to fight Tybalt valiantly; Hackett displayed a lighter vein than one would be apt to credit him with possessing, but he could not hide the effort it cost him to don the characteristics of the rôle. He died admirably, but insisted on taking a stage call when he should have been lying quiet like a decent dead man. Neither Mr. Hackett nor Mr. Faversham was equal to the blank verso of the bard of Avon.

IN THE AUDIENCE AT POWERS'.

Some of Those Who Witnessed the Appearance of Miss Maude Adams in "Romeo and Juliet."

Among those in the audience which witnessed the initial Chicago appearance of Miss Maude Adams as Juliet last evening at Powers' were:

Mr. and Mrs. Madison Kinsley, Major and Mrs. William Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Devlin, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Marcy, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gimbel, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Revell, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bushnell, Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Caryl D. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Insull, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Harlan, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Burling, Mrs. G. P. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Crane, Mrs. Edward Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Green, Miss Josephine Powers, Miss Mary Mannering, Miss Ruth Swift, Miss Maunsel, Miss Grace Green, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hartley, Mr. E. G. Foreman, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Knickerbocker, Mr. and Mrs. George Swift, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ambrose, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sd. S. Orchard, Mr. H. E. Wonham, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Green, Mr. J. G. Chichester.

Arrest of Two Highwaymen.

Shortly after John Allen and Albert Kassold had held up John Robinson in front of the Haymarket Theater last night and had stolen his gold watch and $50 they were arrested by Policemen Collins and Brazor. Robinson is a drainage channel laborer.

THREE GIRLS DROWNED.

STUDENTS OF M'KENDREE COLLEGE MEET DEATH WHILE BATHING.

Victims Are Miss Florence Spies of St. Jacobs, Ill., Miss Hallene Jack of Beaucoup, and Miss R. Jepson of Lebanon—First Two Lost Their Lives in Bravely Trying to Save Their Companion, Who Had Ventured into Deep Water.

Lebanon, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—Miss R. Jepson, daughter of Professor Jepson of Lebanon; Miss Florence Spies, daughter of Charles S. Spies of St. Jacob, Ill.; and Miss Hallene Jack, daughter of S. B. Jack of Beaucoup, Ill., three of the best known students of McKendree College, were drowned this afternoon while in bathing at Silver Creek, two miles north of this city.

The entire city is in mourning and the exercises of commencement week at McKendree College are temporarily suspended.

Miss Jepson ventured too far to recover a parasol, encountered a sink hole, and sank in twelve feet of water. The others were drowned in an heroic effort to recover their classmate.

Traces Crime to Cigarets.

Superintendent George Torrance of the Illinois State Reformatory addressed the Anti-Cigaret league last evening at the Palmer House on "The Relation of the Cigaret to Crime." Mr. Torrance declared that his observation of youthful criminals showed a direct connection between their misdeeds and the cigaret habit.

Wants More Y. M. C. A. Buildings.

E. H. Burt, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., in an address before the Baptist Ministers' association, yesterday urged that two new buildings similar to the Association Building in La Salle street should be secured, one on the West and one on the South Side. Nearly all the ministers present agreed with him.

The baby photographs made by Stevens, McVicker's Theater, are superb; 15, 3 styles, $3.

TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS.

7:33 p. m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

BAD LAKE VIEW | BAD CHICAGO AVE. | BAD 14TH ST. | BAD HYDE PARK.

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Tuesday, June 6.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Australia, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York: close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain and Ireland closed: mails for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. Thursday, via S. S. Etruria.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:20 a. m., 4:30 and 9 p. m.

Jamaica, via Baltimore, final close 6:15 p. m. today.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturdays until 7:30 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

Transpacific Mails.

For Hawaii, Philippines, China, and Japan, via Seattle, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close June 10, 9 p. m.

For Australia and New Zealand, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close June 11, 2 a. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., June 6.—Forecast for Tuesday: Illinois and Indiana—Increasing cloudiness, with showers in northern portions on Tuesday, probably ending on Wednesday; southerly winds, probably cooler on Wednesday.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan—Showers on Tuesday afternoon and probably on Wednesday, fresh to brisk south to southeast winds.

Wisconsin—Showers in the afternoon of Tuesday and probably Wednesday, fresh southwesterly winds.

Iowa—Showers in the afternoon of Tuesday and probably Wednesday, fresh southwesterly afternoon or night, southerly winds.

Minnesota—Showers in the afternoon of Tuesday and probably Wednesday, variable winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Showers in the afternoon of Tuesday and probably Wednesday, cooler in eastern portions on Tuesday, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: June 5, 8 p. m.	Barometer. Height of	Thermometer. Max'm temp.		Direction of wind.	Precipitation 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.80	68	74	S.E.	.22	Rain
Albany	29.90	86	94	W.	....	Clo'dy
Alpena	29.78	62	76	S.E.	.32	Clo'dy
Amarillo	29.80	72	76	S.E.	....	Fair
Amarillo	29.70	72	78	S.	....	Fair
Battleford	29.48	48	56	S.W.	T.	Fair
Bismarck	29.60	50	68	S.W.	.22	Clo'dy
Buffalo	29.88	78	82	S.W.	....	Clear
Boston	29.86	68	82	S.W.	....	Fair
Cairo	29.90	86	92	S.W.	....	Clear
Calgary	29.54	44	54	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Charlotte	29.94	72	74	N.	....	Fair
Cheyenne	29.80	80	88	S.	.42	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	29.94	82	92	S.	....	Clear
Cleveland	29.90	82	92	S.	....	Clear
Concordia	29.82	78	84	S.	....	Fair
Davenport	29.74	80	92	S.W.	....	Clear
Denver	29.42	82	84	W.	....	Clear
Des Moines	29.72	82	92	S.W.	....	Fair
Detroit	29.92	84	90	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Dodge	29.62	74	84	S.E.	....	Fair
Dubuque	29.74	78	86	S.	....	Clo'dy
Duluth	29.68	58	76	W.	.06	Clear
El Paso	29.64	78	86	S.	....	Clo'dy
Edmonton	29.40	48	56	S.W.	.38	Rain
Galveston	29.82	82	86	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	29.80	76	78	S.	....	Clo'dy
Green Bay	29.76	72	82	S.W.	....	Clear
Havre	29.62	50	70	N.W.	.06	Clo'dy
Helena	29.86	46	46	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Huron	29.52	70	80	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Indianapolis	29.88	86	92	S.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	30.08	78	86	S.E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	29.78	82	90	S.	....	Clear
Lander	29.68	48	60	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Little Rock	29.86	80	90	S.E.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.74	64	68	S.	Tr.	Clear
Marquette	29.58	80	82	S.W.	....	Clear
Memphis	29.86	80	88	S.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.56	50	60	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	29.58	60	64	N.E.	.01	Clo'dy
Montgomery	29.96	86	92	S.E.	Tr.	Clear
Montreal	29.72	76	86	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Nashville	29.98	82	94	N.	Tr.	Clear
New Orleans	30.00	84	90	S.E.	.06	Rain
New York City	29.96	84	90	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Norfolk	30.06	82	90	S.	....	Clear
North Platte	29.48	66	82	S.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	29.76	76	78	S.	....	Fair
Omaha	29.64	72	82	S.E.	....	Fair
Oswego	29.84	72	82	S.	....	Fair
Palestine	29.78	86	90	S.E.	....	Fair
Parkersburg	29.96	86	96	S.	....	Clear
Philadelphia	30.00	84	92	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	29.94	86	92	S.W.	....	Fair
Pueblo	29.54	86	88	S.W.	....	Clear
Qu'Appelle	29.40	54	62	S.	.10	Fair
Rapid City	29.52	58	72	W.	.02	Rain
San Francisco	29.90	58	64	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.84	88	94	S.	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.58	76	76	S.W.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.78	70	80	N.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.70	72	74	N.	.30	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	29.84	86	90	S.W.	....	Fair
Springfield, Mo.	29.84	84	90	S.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	29.92	72	94	S.W.	.10	Rain
Washington	30.00	84	92	S.	....	Fair
White River	29.90	56	66	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Williston	29.50	56	64	N.E.	.20	Clo'dy
Winnipeg	29.58	66	72	S.	....	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 82 degrees; 9 a. m., 84; 10 a. m., 85; 11 a. m., 88; 12 m., 88; 1 p. m., 90; 3 p. m., 82; 6 p. m., 87. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.87; 6 p. m., 29.88.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Henry B. Franzmann, Mary E. Van den Over.....24—20
Joseph Reiling, Anna Wagner Schmidt.....21—17
Harry M. Harshman, Florence L. Drake.....24—19
Opius Mars, New Carlyle, Ind., Marie Cormin, same.....28—23
August W. Wiemersiage, Minnie Schultz.....32—25
Simon Mandl, Clara Levit.....29—20
Patrick Maher, Ellen Murphy.....35—20
Ignats Nikoden, Therse Nasatova.....23—20
Samuel Balber, Fannie Rakova.....26—23
Frederick C. Bredmier, Christ C. Bredmier.....36—25
Robert O. Pritchard, Emma Kunze.....23—20
Leon J. Ziegler, Rose Burton.....28—19
Emil T. Berg, Ruth C. Hilton.....34—28
Josef Sypniewska, Helena Milus.....38—37
Frank Choun, Agnes M. Cecrie.....26—26
Albert Andreasen, Alberdine Schenke.....25—25
Philip Lumburg, Annie Lawler.....24—23
Arthur B. C. Dutcher, May White.....26—20
Gustav Richter, Hulda Rich.....25—25
Michael F. Hughes, Catherine E. Joyce.....29—20
George Aulbach, Emilie White.....38—31
Martin Koch, Nellie J. Griffin.....29—22
George R. Pimlott, Ella B. Small.....22—18
Peter Silverman, Bessie Kirchstein.....23—19
James Adelsperger, Frances Schenbecker.....23—20
James J. O'Connor, St. Louis, Annie Heeger, Quincy, Ill.....30—28
Edward Schmidt, Margaret McClafferty.....20—19
Nels Cedarholm, Anna Heurlen.....40—25
John P. Kettrick, Maggie M. Finn.....27—20
Lewis R. Swick, Olive G. Young.....30—22
George Ferris, Nellie McMillan.....37—28
Fred D. Stevens, May Miller.....29—25
Dan B. Cox, Hazlewood, Ill., Catherine C. Bury, Kenosha.....26—18

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Alex. A. Hamilton, Pauline Smith.....26—21
William W. S. Carpenter, Viola M. Phelps.....31—20
William H. Fitzgerald, Katherine M. Horan.....30—22
John E. Hackendahl, Jennie Louth.....24—21
Sol R. Grulin, New York, Lillian H. Mitchell.....
Christ Koehner, Babetta Heins.....33—26
William H. Donley, Martha Hoopes.....21—18
Charles A. Perry, Frieda S. Vollmann.....24—22
Alfred Smith, Annie Brennan.....32—24
John Crossman, Josephine E. Shelley.....29—21
Henry L. Werner, Elizabeth Henrick.....26—18
Ernest Neudecker, Gertrude Springer.....24—17
John Kahoun, Rose Veljdova.....22—18
Peter Schaefer, Afra Leyendecker.....44—33
William H. Sturges, Lizzie Schwabert.....27—23
Bruno Hollander, St. Louis, Selma Loewe.....27—26
Joseph J. Marshall, Margaret Mikelson.....26—21
Bea I. Bixler, Elkhart, Ind., Lillian E. Clifford.....
Charles A. Forsberg, Elizabeth Rowshinski.....31—23
Joseph M. Dornacher, Mary Wonder.....25—20
Sam Schwartz, Frieda Bach, Toledo, O.....30—26
John O'Keefe, Katie Harte.....32—26
Fred M. Lodenburger, Letitia Sinclair.....23—21
Carl B. Rogers, Josephine Morris.....21—18
Frank J. Smith, Gazsella Balland.....29—19
John Redwood, Baltimore, Md., Mary L. Mead.....
Charles Sooboha, Julia Wyzykoska.....22—20
Fred L. Lucas, Amen Nagle.....22—22
John P. Keel, Otsego Wis., Anna Weyer, Oshkosh, Wis.....
William G. Camiella, Margaret Hoxxerty.....36—25
Louis Markovits, Fanny Izenstark.....28—20
Thomas P. Stock, Goodland, Ind., Dela A. Catch.....21—18
Donald Alexander, Catherine V. Cooney.....21—20
Charles R. Leigh, Margaret M. Boice.....23—23
Henry F. Reimer, Minnie Hochstardt.....22—20
Aloys Renk, Elsie Rosenow.....32—21
John C. Lucken, Emie A. Elg.....25—22
Henry Nolan, Margaret O'Neill.....30—22
Fred Duff, Florence Dawson.....24—21
Robert F. Thorne, Ida L. Hunt.....24—21
Charles S. Eddy, Grace D. Hamilton.....26—22
John A. Anderson, Emma S. Anderson.....32—26
Emil Nyberg, Mathilda Johnson.....26—20
Joseph Peters, Hattie James.....30—25
Joseph L. Klein, Katherine Hefferman.....20—21
Edward J. Pearson, Tacoma, Wash., Gertrude E. Simmons.....21—18
Ole P. Olson, Emma Grimberg.....21—22
C. Courtney Paver, Silma Foss.....25—22
Oscar Eckstrom, Hilma C. Warren.....26—23
Salvatore Pusdteri, Enela Cumpegio.....20—22
Arthur F. Searle, Antoinette Filton.....33—25
Henry Feisz, Emma Huebner.....26—18
Nels A. Nelson, Maria Evenson.....32—24
Adolf Johnson, Mathilda Andersen.....32—26
Peter J. Brock, Alice M. Rapp.....23—18
Samuel Norris, Bela Fair.....28—21
Herman H. Wickersham, Fannie T. Snyder.....39—29
Fred Ohr, Toledo, O., Rosina Marchner.....43—44
Charles H. Kohler, Lillie P. Noumann.....42—19
Francis J. Wilson, Lucy M. Hill.....36—27
Azerill Kramer, Leah Klein.....65—50
Robert J. James, Mary A. Tyrrell.....20—23
Fred Korte, Mary A. Doppenschmidt.....35—26
Daniel W. Bolt, Rushville, Ill., Effie M. Wells.....25—20
Julius Herser, Hattie Clouse, Waterloo, Ia.....28—29
John Keating, Garden Prairie, Ill., Lizzie McDonnell.....29—27
Gustaf Lindstrom, Selma Holm.....36—25
Joseph Srvatka, Barbara Bullin.....38—22
William R. Marshall, Blanche M. Austin.....26—21
Charles Anderson, Oliva Brown.....27—26
Alex. Wisowatz, Bronislaw Moriska.....23—21
Ollie Lynn, Bridget A. Teefey.....22—18
Elliott Aman, Winnifred Smith.....36—21
Allster H. B. Mackenzie, Montreal, Que., Emma Bourchier.....32—26
Wade H. Minnick, Ida E. Jog.....23—26
Henry A. Lindwall, Hermine Erickson.....24—28
John H. Ball, Levena E. Endley.....21—21
Frank W. Seavey, Brunnetta F. Lavier.....33—26
Heinrich Marcus, Celia Weller.....32—27
Edmond D. Mansell, Ida M. Denzer.....24—18
Albert Droch, Lena Huemmer.....27—22
Frank P. Ohal, Mary Lenka.....40—30
Albert C. Groschow, Emma Heimbrock.....38—36
Edward W. Ferguson, Ida Bauland.....41—36

OF

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE NO. 33, A. F. AND A. M.—Members are requested to attend the funeral of Brother M.R. Mendelbaum from his late residence, 322 Jackson-blvd. Tuesday, June 6, at 2 p. m. Carriages to Waldheim Cemetery, where Masonic services will be held.
FRANK T. WYATT, W. M.
CHARLES CATLIN, Sec'y.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1899.

Cosmopolitanism of Science.

Nothing better illustrates the cosmopolitanism of science than the fact that among the lecturers who have been invited to celebrate the decennial of Clark University, which began yesterday (June 5), there appears the name of Dr. Santiago Ramon y Cajol, professor of histology and pathological anatomy at the University of Madrid. Science recognizes no frontier lines except those between the known and the unknown. The last number of the Geological Magazine, published in London, referring to the late Professor Marsh, contains, among other appreciative references, the following:

"Science of late has become so cosmopolitan in its interests that the loss of any one of its leading members is felt and mourned in distant lands as keenly as in the university in which he may have made his home."

Scientific Jargon.

It is a pity that the experiment station records, for which Congress has increased the appropriation, could not be printed in a more intelligible form for the farmers, for whose use they are issued. In the latest issue, speaking of the digestion of cows, the record says: "When metabolism investigations are carried on with herbivora the feeding stuffs are not as simple as in the case of carnivora. They contain more amid compounds than flesh." Turning the leaves at a venture we find that "light is not essential to protein formation in phanerograms," that "the beech is the only one of all the genera in which the hypocotyl lengthens or the cotyledons become aerial," and that "the final clearage product of casein is like fibrin-antipeptone. The casein albumoses may be divided into two groups and agree in their action with those from fibrin," etc., etc. All this may be intelligible to chemists, but what does it mean to the average farmer? He might as well read Sanscrit.

National Opera.

The plea of the English musicians for a national opera-house is conditionally successful. The London County Council will go so far as to give a site upon conditions, however, that $500,000 is subscribed for the building and $50,000 annually for endowment. The condition is a somewhat burdensome one, considering that it is not to be allowed to interfere in any way with the regular Italian season at Covent Garden. The season would thus be confined to the autumn and winter, and the management would not have the benefit of giving performances in the height of the London season. As opera in England, like opera in this country, is largely regulated by fashion, it is also questionable whether operas confined to English would pay. It is more likely that the expense would exceed the annual endowment. The Carl Rosa Opera company, limited, has had the field many years without competition, and yet has not been a profitable investment. With a government subvention the new house would get along swimmingly, but it will not have that advantage.

Lawton's Capture of Morong.

The significance of General Lawton's capture of Morong and the surrounding villages is that it clears out the last stronghold of the insurgents on the Laguna de Bay. This large fresh water lake, whose outlet is the Pasig River, extends two-thirds of the way across Luson just east of Manila. American control of it and of the Pasig now cuts the insurgent territory in two parts as far as easy communication is concerned. The gallantry of the work done by the soldiers in this dashing sally is altogether out of proportion with the small number of killed and wounded. They literally swept the valleys, keeping Pio del Pilar and his insurgents on the run until they vanished in the mountains. The mountain village of Antipolo, which cost the Spaniards 300 lives, was taken without a pause. Floundering through morasses and swamps in the lowlands was the severest test upon the endurance of the Americans. Both the direct movement upon Morong under Colonel Whalley and the flank movement under Colonels Hall and Truman were executed with vigor, and the whole American loss was two killed and nine wounded. This leaves our forces in a favorable position at the beginning of the rainy season, and sensibly decreases the narrow strip of the island controlled by the insurgents.

The Disgrace-ful Attack on Loubet.

How pitiably degenerate the French royalists have become was illustrated in the contemptible attack made upon the person of President Loubet at the Auteuil races on Sunday. De Christiani, the swell ruffian who struck the President over the head with his cane, is a typical example of the effete and worthless clique that aspires to be hangers-on of a royal court. The dandy mob that organized this public insult to the President of the republic is hand in glove with the anti-Dreyfus conspirators. These snobs with moth-eaten titles are ever on the alert for a new Boulanger, and their failure to make one out of Marchand is the immediate cause of their pitiable demonstration. The episode at Auteuil is a confession of their impotence and a demonstration of the manhood of Loubet and the strength of the republic. It was typically French and peculiarly degenerate. But the person who has reaped the largest share of disgrace from the affair is the American young woman who took part in it, for she should have known better. When Countess Castellane, formerly Anna Gould, paraded up and down the lawn at the head of a band of royalist sprigs and cheered for the army and for loyalty she showed herself unworthy of the name of an American. Her action is all the more contemptible because the clique of snobs she is so ardently cultivating looks upon her as a parvenu. She is as different from her sister, Helen Gould, as William Waldorf Astor is from his brother, John Jacob Astor. In both cases the virus of snobism makes the difference.

THE PRESIDENT'S CIVIL SERVICE ORDER

The President's recent order exempts in round numbers 9,000 positions from the operation of the civil service law. The National Civil Service Reform league estimates that it exempts over 10,000. Whether it be 9,000 or 10,000 it exempts far too many persons from passing a civil service examination and remands their positions to the dictation of local political bosses. This is a violation of the spirit and the letter of the law. It is a step backwards which the people how and the President ultimately may regret.

Much the largest number of these exemptions is confined to the Treasury and War departments. The smallest number is found in the Navy department. Secretary Gage has virtually approved the order and advocated it in sophistical but not convincing language. Secretary Alger is a politician, and being a politician—and nothing more—would naturally be in favor of the order. Secretary Long is a firm believer in the merit system. He did not ask for any exemptions, though a few have been forced upon him. The people will draw their own conclusions from these premises. The friends of the President will be disappointed because it is the first step backwards which he has taken in respect to the civil service. Other Presidents have added more offices and it was hoped there would be still more additions. That hope has been rudely shattered. The President's action is not unlike that of Mayor Harrison, who made the law practically inoperative by increasing exemptions, permitting transfers, and appointing commissioners who proved indifferent to the enforcement of the law.

Even assuming that there was a necessity for these wholesale exemptions—and the assumption is a violent one—it is unfortunate that so many of them should have been made in the War department, particularly in the Engineers (River and Harbor) and Ordnance bureaus, where the result can only be mischievous. The employés of these bureaus should be experts and should not be appointed at the suggestion of members of Congress. Can any one explain how the improvement of rivers and harbors in Illinois or the skilled labor at the Rock Island Arsenal will be made more efficient by the recommendations of Billy Mason? Or, how that work can be performed better or more economically by men selected by politicians than by men who are employed because of their skill and knowledge? A good member of Congress would not wish to dictate such appointment; a bad member of Congress should not be allowed to do it.

It is most unfortunate that the President should have yielded to the political bosses under the apparent impression that they reflect the sentiment of the country. He may have had his "ear to the ground," but he has not had it close enough to the right ground. He has heard nothing beyond the limits of Washington, where the President's "duty to his party" is vociferated by the job hunters most clamorously. Of the 70 millions of people in this country, 95 per cent have no sympathy with political place hunters. The people are engaged in their business affairs and earning their living by the sweat of their brows. They are indifferent to the demands of the 5 per cent of tax eaters and their sympathizers, who do not profusely perspire in earning their living. Instead of hailing the mutilation of the civil service law—for that is what it practically amounts to—those who do not hold or expect to hold office will be irritated and disappointed.

There is no question that McKinley will be renominated. There is no opposition to him inside the Republican party. It was not necessary for him to take such a course in order to strengthen his canvass for renomination. The Republican party is back of him. It sympathized with him before and during the war and since its conclusion. He has had the sympathy and support of many others not strict party men, who will now be alienated by his surrender to the spoilsmen.

The President should have considered the elements of strength upon which he must depend for election after he is renominated. He has made a tactical blunder. He has placed a weapon in the hands of his enemies which will be used with dangerous effect. He should have kept in sympathy with the people and retained every kind of honorable support that might be useful for his reelection. No President ever was reelected by officeholders and no President has been reelected at all since 1872 for two successive terms.

It is to be hoped President McKinley may find some way of undoing the mischief he has caused by this pernicious order, otherwise he will be less strong before the people than he would have been.

CHARITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

That the administration of charity in Greater New York should be a matter of large dimensions and one involving difficult problems is to be expected. That it should be so wanting in organization, however, so largely in unscientific hands, and so much a matter of special legislation as is charged by City Controller Bird S. Coler, in the current Popular Science Monthly, is surprising.

The present City of New York expends about $5,000,000 each year for public charity and contributes indirectly—chiefly by exempting property of charitable institutions from taxes and assessments—nearly $2,000,000 more. Something less than 1 per cent of the inhabitants are counted as "paupers or dependent persons," and "10 per cent of all the human beings who die in New York City are buried in potter's field at public expense."

It is not these elements of size, however, which constitute the feature of the problem, but rather the system, or lack of system, which prevails in dealing with it. Less than two-fifths of the $5,000,000 is expended by the city directly through its Department of Public Charities. The balance is appropriated from the public treasury and divided among 220 private charitable societies, more than 100 of which have been organized during the last ten years. The major part of public charity thus is left to be administered by private societies subsidized from the public treasury.

This plan is one of long standing, the theory of which has been that certain classes of dependents would be more secure under private than under public management, that private donations would be encouraged, and that the service of voluntary boards would effect a saving in salaries. In all these respects, however, the system is alleged to have failed to realize expectations. Public appropriations to existing institutions have often occasioned a falling-off in private donations, salaries have consumed the extraordinary proportion of about two-fifths of all funds expended by these societies, and the intended beneficiaries have suffered accordingly. "Extravagant expenditures for salaries and the steady and rapid increase of pauperism due to" inexperienced management in many of the smaller societies are set down as the "chief abuses."

The stronghold of this system of partnerships with private institutions is the traditional practice of governing New York City from Albany. With a slight exception this $3,000,000 which goes to these societies is "all appropriated under the provisions of special acts of the Legislature or sections of the city charter"—which was itself imposed upon the city without its consent. These societies are in the meantime beyond the reach of local oversight or of any inspection except that of the State Board of Charities. The remedy suggested, however, is not the bold abandonment of this sort of partnership, but its improvement. It is that the city should be enabled "to deal with each society and institution upon its merits."

There are few exceptions to the rule that no private institution should receive public money for performing a public duty without being subject to inspection by the body contributing the money. It is also probable that in the main no permanent method for administering the bulk of public charity will be found as practicable, economical, and effective as that of direct administration by the public.

Science Says: Don't Worry.

Wise people have long been aware that "care killed a cat," but it has been left to the X rays to explain how and why. Dr. Fritz Lange of Munich has turned his fluorescent screen upon the stomach of a happy and contented cat, and has seen the process of digestion going on as it should in all well regulated stomachs. Then he has introduced care and irritation into the feline mind by placing a live mouse just beyond reach, and has seen digestion stopped thereby. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals may cry out on behalf of the cat, or the mouse, or both; but the lesson against worrying is as complete as any Christian scientist could desire. Worrying stops digestion, causes dyspepsia, retards all the normal physical processes, and demoralizes both body and mind. It wastes the forces of life, destroying the tissues without accomplishing anything. To worry is to fire into the air instead of at the enemy. Colonel Wood had good scientific sense on his side when he called out to his Rough Riders, in the charge up San Juan hill: "Don't swear, fight."

PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.

The exemption of private property from capture at sea, except that which is contraband of war, is understood to be one of the subjects which the delegates from the United States are instructed by the President to bring to the attention of the peace conference. The subject is not embraced in the circular which Count Muravieff issued in January last as a memorandum inviting the Cabinets of the world to a preliminary interchange of ideas upon certain subjects named therein. It is reported that because the exemption from capture of private property at sea is not one of the subjects so named, some of the powers propose to object to its discussion at the conference. The strongest opposition to its consideration is said to come from Russia. The reason assigned against consideration of the matter is technical in the extreme. It ought not to be advanced and if advanced should be overruled by action of the conference.

The circular of Count Muravieff states that it is desirable that an understanding should be arrived at between the powers on certain enumerated points. The enumeration of these points cannot be regarded as in any way limiting the jurisdiction of the conference to the subjects named. Count Muravieff himself could not have so understood it, for he thought it necessary expressly to declare in the circular that "nothing touching the political relations of states or the actual order of things as established by treaties" would be admitted as a subject for consideration. This was a wholly unnecessary declaration except upon the theory that other than enumerated topics might be considered if it pleased the conference to take them under discussion. Any subject which is germane to the general purpose of the conference and which is not excluded by the declaration above referred to is certainly within the legitimate province of the conference.

The question of the exemption of private property at sea from capture is germane to the general purpose of a conference which is to consider among other matters the laws and customs of war. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the American delegates will press this subject upon the consideration of the conference. It is eminently a practical question, as much so as any that will be discussed. For a long time the jurists of continental Europe have been in favor of this exemption. Indeed, the great writers upon the law of nations throughout the world have advocated the adoption of the principle. The names of Bluntschli, De Martens, Calvo, De Laveleye, Bernard, Hall, Rolin-Jaquemyns, Pinheiro-Ferriera, Fiore, Theodore Woolsey, and Francis Lieber can be cited in its favor. The Institute of International Law has on two occasions pronounced itself in favor of the principle the American delegates are instructed to advocate. The Bremen Chamber of Commerce in 1859 passed a resolution declaring "that the inviolability of persons and property in time of war, on the high seas, . . . is imperatively demanded by the sentiments of justice universally entertained at the present day." That resolution, no doubt, voices the opinion entertained today by the commercial bodies of the trading nations of the world.

The proceedings of the conference at The Hague, like those of the Brussels conference of 1874, are behind closed doors, and consequently the rules under which the delegates are working are not known. It is impossible to say to what extent unanimity of opinion is required. It is certain, however, that when it comes to final action practical results will be reached only respecting the matters upon which the great powers are, in the main, agreed. If Russia is determined in its opposition to the exemption contended for by the United States, its attitude will influence France and some of the other states, and there is no reason to look for favorable action respecting it. That fact, however, does not excuse our delegates from bringing the matter up and will not justify the conference in declining to hear the subject discussed. By voting that the question shall be considered upon its merits no one is committed to the final adoption of the principle of exemption. And to decline the consideration of the subject will produce an unpleasant impression upon the public and appear to many to be almost a repudiation of the principles the conference is convened to advance. Opinions may differ as to whether the exemption of private property at sea from capture should or should not be included in the "corporate consecration of the principles of equity and right on which rest the security of states and the welfare of peoples," alluded to by the Czar in his note of last August, in which he first announced his intention of convening the conference. But few will be found to deny the justice of the demand that the question be at least discussed.

Despondent Weather Philosophy.

Appalling is probably too strong a word to apply to the weather man's threat of two or three more days of hot weather, but no lukewarm word fits the case. Not that there is any wish to blame Professor Cox. He is probably doing the best he can. It is a case rather for sorrow than for anger. Many a drooping collar and depressed shirt front will bow moistly and sadly to the inevitable. Yet the scorched worm will turn. It is not exactly just that we should be toasted and parbolled so suddenly after being taken off the ice; but probably many a boiled live lobster has remarked the same before. This is not always a just world, though there is no lack of lawyers. Nor is it always a comfortable world, though equipped with all the modern conveniences. The peculiar hardship that marks the present excursion of the mercury into the high nineties is the fact that we have not even the meager satisfaction of knowing that a record is being broken. Professor Cox might at least have maintained a discreet silence on that point. If we are not breaking a record what is the good of all this perspiring?

OUTDOOR GYMNASIUMS.

An interesting variation in local color occurred yesterday when the Turner societies of the city gave an exhibition at Douglas Park of the gymnastic work which they so systematically carry on. The Germans have been especially active in Chicago through their twenty or thirty turnvereins in promoting physical culture, as have also the Bohemians.

The outdoor gymnasium at Douglas Park, where the exhibition took place, has not in its two years' existence become known to all citizens; but it is an important addition to the park system and gives appropriate emphasis to the idea of physical training. It is the only outdoor gymnasium in the city, and, indeed, it has but few rivals in the country.

Boston has gone farther in providing public facilities for bodily development than any other of our American cities. It has two outdoor gymnasiums, one of which, situated on the banks of the Charles, has been in existence for a considerable number of years and is extensively used. That city has also entered upon the plan of supplying each of its main industrial districts with an indoor gymnasium. Two years ago such a gymnasium was turned over to the city by a private philanthropist and it is patronized by several thousands of people weekly. Within the last year the building for another has been erected by the city, the foundations are in for a third, plans are under way for two more, one of which will probably be built in the near future, and the city has just purchased a brick chapel in one of the thickly inhabited districts, which will be immediately fitted up for a gymnasium.

More opportunities for physical culture in this city would undoubtedly mean fewer occasions for police activity, and for that reason, if for no other, their increase is to be desired. This is especially true of the thickly settled wards, and hence it is to be hoped that the equipment of the playground on Plymouth court, which is being promoted for the children of the Jones School, may be accomplished and that as much gymnastic apparatus as possible may be provided.

Colonel Henderson's Candidacy.

The unanimity of the Republican representatives of the middle West in supporting Colonel Henderson's Speakership candidacy was anticipated by THE TRIBUNE. More than a month ago it appreciated the fact that he was likely to receive the Republican nomination for the Speakership, and indicated that Republicans all over the West would enthusiastically accept his nomination, as they have. It was not misled by any local conditions or surroundings into the belief that Mr. Hopkins could secure it, and warned the latter that his campaign was prematurely started and might end in disaster. It early realized the fact that the successor to Mr. Reed would be some one representing his ideas and principles. Mr. Reed himself was strong enough to have been reelected if he had so desired. As he did not so desire he was strong enough to name his successor. The old heads never would have allowed any one not in sympathy with the Reed dynasty to wear his mantle, and THE TRIBUNE recognized that fact, and the recognition was gratefully received at the time by Colonel Henderson, his supporters, and the people of Iowa. The Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Republican recognizes THE TRIBUNE'S attitude in the matter as follows:

> It is passing strange when Chicago newspapers depend largely upon Iowa for their constituency, that they seldom, if ever, treat an Iowa candidate for a high office with decency. They are eager enough for Iowa dollars, but when there comes an opportunity to even treat an Iowa interest fairly they are usually shy. "The Tribune" in this case is an honorable exception.

ISRAEL AMONG THE NATIONS.

The best known Jews of today are Dreyfus and Nordau. At the time when Dreyfus is about to return to France Nordau contributes a vigorous article to the June number of the North American Review entitled "Israel Among the Nations." It will be remembered about fifteen months ago Count Esterhazy said in an interview: "If Dreyfus were ever to set foot in France again there would be one hundred thousand corpses of Jews on the soil." Evidently Nordau regards this foolish threat of a modern St. Bartholomew's massacre with the contempt it deserves, for his paper is manly and outspoken to the point of aggressiveness. He denounces the cowardice of the Jewish Deputies on the continent who neglect to look after specifically Jewish interests and grow pale at the thought that their Judaism may be noticed. He ridicules the assimilationists who desire to wipe out all differences between themselves and the Christian majority by intermarriage and conversion to Christianity. He praises the Anglo-Jewish members of Parliament who "have grown manly, frank, and magnanimous evidently by reason of their Anglo-Saxon training."

He seeks to trace the psychological roots of the prejudice against the Jews, and while admitting that fraudulent bankruptcy and deception are practiced by the Jews "to a larger extent than their percentage to the population would indicate," he claims that they are involved in these professional misdemeanors "to a less extent than their percentage to the trading class." He asserts, contrary to the usual belief, that the Jews have no special faculty for trade, their present predominance therein being due to bitter necessity during the middle ages, when they were told to "barter or starve." On the other hand, he holds that the Jews, while not specially fitted for trade, have a special aptitude for politics. What was called Lord Beaconfield's "Oriental imagination" was really an almost prophetic depth of penetration—he foresaw the present expansionist policy of all nations twenty years in advance of his contemporaries. In conclusion he holds that those Jews who have attained to equal rights, being usually assimilationists, are too morbidly desirous to demonstrate to their Christian compatriots that they are citizens of the country—simply and nothing but that. On the other hand, those Jews who have not acquired equal rights are usually Zionists and wish to return to Palestine, where, being in a majority, they may be able to develop along their own lines and enjoy life as do other nations.

Abduction as a Business.

The evidence discovered in the apartments of George B. Barrow and his wife in New York shows that the abduction of little Marion Clark was carried out in cold blood with a deliberate view to forcing the parents into paying a ransom. Fellow-employes of Barrow say that he arranged last year to kidnap an actress as a method of advertising her. This scheme fell through, but Barrow was evidently impressed with the lucrative possibilities of kidnaping as a business. When he and his wife bribed the weak-willed nurse to run off with the Clark child they knew that Mr. Clark had money and that he would pay any amount to recover his child. Happily Mr. Clark chose to use his money in offering a large reward for catching the criminals instead of allowing himself to be blackmailed, and the abductors are behind the bars instead of being at large with a roll of bank notes wrung from agonized parental love. Yet the punishment allowed by the law to be inflicted upon the perpetrators of this black crime is ludicrously light. A fine and a year in the penitentiary is the limit of punishment for stealing a child, though for highway robbery a man can be sentenced for life. In the case of Charlie Ross the abductors escaped completely by murdering the child. The Lapiner case in Chicago and the Clark case in New York are both arguments for more stringent laws against abduction. They are also indications that mothers would do well to look after their small children more closely and not trust them implicitly in the hands of any new nurse or maid who happens to apply for the situation. As long as the abduction laws are in their present state there will be other criminals trying this modern and lucrative form of brigandage.

Vacation School Benefits.

Four vacation schools will soon be opened in Chicago. The main object of these schools is to get the children in the crowded districts off the streets during play hours and give them something useful as well as entertaining to occupy their minds. Police records show that during the summer months juvenile crime increases 60 per cent. The causes are idleness and the consequent opportunities given for concerted wrong-doing. It is said there are 25,000 children in Chicago over 4 years of age who have never seen a public park. The limits of their knowledge of nature are weeds, the English sparrow, and a few stunted geraniums growing in tomato cans. It is the intention of the promoters of vacation schools to take these children of the gutter and give them a weekly glimpse of country life.

The experiment has been tried in summers past, and the results have been of the best. The children show a delight upon being turned loose in the fields and woods that can only be appreciated by those who see them roll in the grass and make bouquets of the simplest pasture flowers. There is no better philanthropic work than this, and it should be extended to many times its contemplated proportions. The means at hand are sufficient to provide for only a small percentage of the children who might be benefited. It has been found by the committee in charge of the work that the small sum of $3 will pay the expenses of the six weeks' session. This includes materials and the trips to the country. If one chooses to look at it from a selfish point of view only the police records will show that money spent in this way will prove in the end a saving to the taxpayer by cutting off court expenses. Aside from this it is often the salvation of the child.

THE time for lighting your bicycle lamps this evening will be about 7:33—but the chances are that it will rain.

"OLD SUBSCRIBER" says the only way to stop these rains is to dig a cistern.

VICTORIES over Mark Hanna generally have to be celebrated before the returns come in.

PERHAPS the Countess Castellane, in her ambition to show herself a real Frenchwoman, overdid it.

WITH the troubles in the Philippines still unsettled, the country is about to plunge into another college commencement season.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Perversity.

Tommy—"I don't believe I've got a cold. If I have why don't I cough?"

Johnny—"Because you're too dogoned contrary. You wouldn't cough if you was in the last stages of consumption."

No Mystery About It.

"But after you had knocked down the two or three policemen who had cornered you, and could have escaped by running from the flat you were trying to rob," inquired the magistrate, bent on getting at the facts in the case, "how did it happen that you surrendered so tamely to this undersized officer in citizen's clothes?"

"I thought he was the janitor," said the captured burglar.

Must Be Borne.

"This also," said Throgson, as he shouldered his bicycle and carried it up the three flights of stairs that led to his office, "is the white man's burden."

Basely Left.

"Home, sweet, sweet home!" the orphan sighed, hungrily.
He was in sight of home, too.
But his hopes were vain. He died on third.

Information Wanted.

"Paw?"
"Well?"
"Will it rain because it's so hot, or is it so hot because it's going to rain?"

Ready to Do It for Him.

Mr. Ferguson—"I think I'll go out awhile and stretch my legs."
Mrs. Ferguson—"You needn't go out for that. Have you got $20 about you? I want to do some shopping."

More Important Business.

"What are you stopping for, John? If we don't hurry we'll miss our train!"
"You can go on if you want to, Maria. I'm going to see how they get that balky horse started."

Outward and Visible Sign.

"The whisky you've been drinking lately must have been aged by some powerful process."
"Why?"
"It has given you a nose in six weeks that many a man has been years in acquiring."

Natural Result.

"The more I pull this molasses candy," said the little girl at the waifs' party, "the darker it gets. But my hands is gettin' awful clean."

What's the Use of Bathing?

Cleanliness is an excellent habit. It is not, however, an absolute essential, nor an essential at all to good health and mental activity.

The healthiest man the writer ever saw is alive and well today at 94; and he took a bath only occasionally—once in the Mersey at Liverpool in 1838 and again in the North River in 1878, both of which were accidental, the gentleman being slightly intoxicated when he fell. Almost all people who live to an extreme old age are found to be those who are not overfond of ablutions, but who otherwise are careful in their manner of living.—Thomas J. Hillis, M. D., in Medical Record.

Puzzled.

"Gush durn these Filipiny fellers, anyhow," muttered Uncle Josh; "I kain't keep track ov 'em." "Dew tell, Josh?" "Yep; I've got me eye on Aguinaldy an' Agoncilly all right, but who in thunder kin this feller Archie Pelago be?"—Philadelphia Record.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IS TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS OLD.—Civil service reformers, who are disturbed by President McKinley's recent order, first gained national recognition in 1871. In that year Congress passed a bill authorizing President Grant to appoint a Civil Service commission. The members of this first commission were George William Curtis, Alexander G. Cattell, Joseph Medill, Davidson A. Walker, E. B. Ellicott, Joseph H. Blackfan, and David C. Cox. In 1850 competitive examinations of applicants for certain positions were begun in a limited way, but it took twenty years of agitation to induce Congress to act. In England free, open competition throughout the public service was established in 1870. The Civil Service commission of 1871 adopted rules governing the examination of candidates, which were in force until Congress refused to make an appropriation for the work, and President Grant declared them temporarily suspended in 1875.

Geo. William Curtis.

MOST POPULAR BOOK IN ALL LITERATURE.—"In His Steps," the story written by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka, Kas., has reached a sale of over 3,000,000 copies in the first five months of 1899. It is a record unparalleled in the history of literature. "East Lynne," the most popular English copyrighted novel, has not yet reached a sale of 500,000 copies. "The Christian," the most popular book of 1897, sold 123,000 in the year. But where other authors deal with thousands Mr. Sheldon runs up into the millions. Altogether over 6,000,000 copies of his various books have been sold in England alone. He is now writing another book, which is to appear simultaneously in England and the United States.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN SECRETARY.—Bernhard von Bülow, Foreign Secretary of Germany, who is given credit for adding to German territory in the South Pacific without arousing the antagonism of any of the great powers, is a diplomat both by inheritance and training. His father originally entered the German Diet as a representative of the Elbe Duchies, where he attracted the attention of Bismarck, who eventually made him Foreign Secretary, the post now occupied by his son. Bülow, now 49 years old, entered the German Foreign office in 1873 and served as Secretary of Embassy at Rome, St. Petersburg, and Vienna. During the Russo-Turkish war he was the German representative in Greece, and at its close was one of the secretaries at the Berlin congress. He afterwards saw diplomatic service in Paris, Roumania, and Italy.

Bernhard von Bülow.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S NEW STABLES.—The new stables now being built for Emperor William of Germany will cost about $2,000,000. The buildings will include storage room for 300 vehicles and stalls for 270 horses. In addition there will be lodging-rooms for fifty married grooms and coachmen and their families, and for eighty single hostlers and other servants. Two riding and racing courses, both under cover, will also be built. The new stables will not be completed for three years.

UP-TO-DATE INVENTORS.—Francis and Albert S. Lyons of New York are nothing if not up to date. They have just patented a fan which saves most of the labor of fanning and at the same time furnishes a current of cool air many times as great as that produced by the ordinary palm leaf. This new fan is mounted on a shaft which fits into a cylindrical handle. Attached to the shaft is a spiral spring. The action of the spring is governed by a small lever, which is convenient to the thumb. By simply pressing down this lever the spring is released and the fan revolves at a furious rate. When sufficiently cooled the lever is released and the fan becomes stationary. It is predicted that the new invention will be popular at summer resorts.

Spinning Fan.

WAGES IN RUSSIA.—Russia, it is feared, may rival Japan when manufacturing once gets a good start in the vast kingdom of the Czar. A correspondent of the London Times has compiled the following figures showing the wages paid to different classes of mechanics in Russia, which are somewhat startling:

Cotton weavers	20c to 60c
Dyers	24c to 50c
Weavers and spinners	24c to 72c
Papermakers	22c to 54c
Shoemakers	20c to 46c
Brewers	32c to 42c

It is estimated that, without interfering with the development of agriculture, the labor of 15,000,000 people in Russia will be available for manufacturing purposes.

FITTING HONOR TO A PATRIOTIC FAMILY.—General Ranald S. Mackenzie, in whose honor President McKinley has ordered a military post at Sheridan, Wyoming, to be named, comes from a family which has been distinguished in the service of its country. His father was a naval officer, and took part in the Mexican war. He was also noted as a traveler, and published several books of travel and biography. General Ranald Mackenzie served with great credit in the civil war, before taking part in campaigns against the Indians. His brother, Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, served during the civil war as a naval officer, and was killed in 1867 while leading a charge of marines against a body of savages on the Island of Formosa. At that time he was only 27 years old, and was regarded as one of the most promising young men in the navy.

Ranald Slidell Mackenzie.

PROMINENT STARS IN JUNE SKIES.—Low down in the southeast the planet Saturn comes into view about 10 o'clock these June evenings. High up in the northeast the Northern Cross is rising. Well up in the western sky is the Dipper. Lower down in the same direction is Mars.

YOUNGEST COLLEGE PRESIDENT ON RECORD.—This is a picture of John Henry MacCracken, recently elected President of Westminster College, Fulton, Mo. Mr. MacCracken is only 24 years old. His father is the chancellor of New York University. After completing his course at the University of New York, where he took high honors, Professor MacCracken studied for some time at the University of Chicago and at Clark University. He is now finishing the Ph. D. course at the University of Halle, Germany. He will return to this country and take up his new duties at Westminster in September. He is said to be the first Northern man who has been elected to the Presidency of a Southern college since the war.

John Henry MacCracken.

FOUR BILLION POUNDS OF ICE A YEAR.—Of natural and artificial ice it is estimated that Chicago uses every year something like 4,000,000,000 pounds. The average allowance of ice for every man, woman, and child in the city is 2,000 pounds a year. If all this ice should be brought together into one mass it would make a pyramid 354 feet high and 500 feet wide. This pyramid would almost cover the space occupied by two city blocks, and would tower up ninety feet above the top of the Masonic Temple. The box of a two-horse ice wagon is ten feet and six inches long, five feet high, and three feet ten inches in width. If it was necessary to distribute all Chicago's ice supply at once it would take about 600,000 ice wagons to do it. Allowing thirty-five feet for each wagon they would make a procession 4,000 miles long.

Chicago's Yearly Cake of Ice.

ISSUE BETWEEN MARK TWAIN AND GENERAL SHERMAN.—Some man who wants to spell a good story has raised a direct issue of veracity between Mark Twain and the late General William T. Sherman. Mark Twain in the published accounts of his recent interview with Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria makes the Emperor offer, after Twain had apologized for forgetting his German oration, to translate it for him from English into German. General Sherman, on the other hand, in the diary of his trip to Austria in 1872, has Francis Joseph apologizing because he is unable to speak English.

CIVIL SERVICE ORDER CENSURED.

The National Civil Service Reform league has promulgated at its headquarters in New York City a formal statement respecting the recent order of President McKinley as to exemptions from the civil service law. The league says it has awaited the receipt of the full text of the order and of pertinent data before giving an estimate of its effect. The statement follows:

"The National Civil Service Reform league, after mature consideration, regards the order of President McKinley of May 29, changing the civil service rules, as a backward step of the most pronounced character. The order follows a long succession of violations of both the spirit and the literal terms of the law and rules in various branches of the service, and must be considered in its relations to these.

"Its immediate effects, which have been understated, may be set forth as follows:

"It withdraws from the classified service not merely 3,000 or 4,000 offices and positions, but, as nearly as can now be estimated, 10,109. It removes 3,693 from the class of positions filled hitherto either through competitive examination or through an orderly practice of promotion, and it transfers 6,416 other positions in the War department filled hitherto through a competitive registration system, under the control of the Civil Service commission, to a system to be devised and placed in effect by the present Secretary of War.

"It declares regular at least 1,000 additional appointments made temporarily, without examination—in many cases in direct disregard of the law—in branches that are not affected by the exceptions, but that remain nominally competitive.

"It permits the permanent appointment of persons employed, without examination, for emergency purposes during the course of the war with Spain, thus furnishing a standing list of many thousands from which positions in the War department may be filled, without tests of fitness, for a long time to come. These bills will when the contracts

The officials reque exercised in preparin trouble can be save and the contractors. be taken in regard to responsibility of the is neglected bids will b grounds. Another th guarded against is s on the merchant's s will be rejected. A st ed by the governmen goods on which bids can be obtained at t ter's office. All bids accord with the depa Goods of almost will be advertised caps, helmets, shirts rison flags, shoes, col

Senators Cullom an merchants of Chica the action of the C ment in giving Chi participate in this b It has gone to the Cullom made a vig borne fruit. The d today that the low would be awarded t of their bonded wh

[Captain Palmer, act army headquarters in for bids for furni with $1,500,000 worth clothing and o The list embraces 200 will be opened in Chic ton on June 20 and the by the War departmen This is the first opene facturers of Illinois a middle West to compe this particular class of

Assistant Controll ed that soldiers of th discharged at their titled to the extra by Congress, unless based on sickness, causes. This will d influence to secure extra allowance.

Shoe manufactu Massachusetts are l

French Market for Shoes Made Here.

three months, in ord ments running, su mulate which will h market at a ruino abroad are found American factory r into France, owing In Paris they can seldom on sale thr If an American sho wants of the people with a ready mar sold as low as the d

Beginning June 1 tics for the navy w cruiting station at be given an oppo large Eastern citie the training station struction.

It is proposed to ship system in the the old hulks, famo for historical servic have been kept at v rious navy yards a used as quarters recruits. The Na department is now bility of tearing th substituting barrac not only for appren are recruited for th to be said in favo from a hygienic poi old, contracted affe health of the men ly affected by the a fortable accommod ly welcomed. The ed this idea, and received the result

That a man may nearly his entire

False Claim of Service in the Army

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Spain's new repr the Duke d'Arcos were tonight acco keep by the Secret who entertained honor. Invited to man Ambassador the Russian Amb Cassini, the Pore countess de Sant

three

SCHURMAN IDEA IGNORED

M'KINLEY SUPPORTS GENERAL OTIS IN A VIGOROUS POLICY.

Temporizing Methods of Civilian Head of Philippine Commission Finds No Favor at White House — Chicago Firms Get Their First Opportunity to Bid on Army Supplies — French Market Open to American Shoe Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., June 5.

President McKinley has gently turned down President Schurman. The civilian head of the Philippine commission sent a long dispatch to the White House urging that certain concessions be made to the Filipinos in advance of the negotiation of a treaty of peace. These concessions involve a partial cessation of active military operations under General Otis and a temporizing policy with the rebels themselves.

Rejection of Schurman's Philippine Plan.

The dispatch has been considered by President McKinley and his civil and military advisers, and as a result it has been decided to sustain the definite policy of General Otis, the concessions urged by President Schurman being deemed inadvisable, undignified, and possibly tending to strengthen the insurgents.

The administration has accordingly formulated a dispatch to Manila in which General Otis is upheld in his policy of continuing active operations indefinitely, so long as Aguinaldo does not send to Manila envoys who are actually empowered to treat for peace. This means that if President Schurman and his civilian associates decide to continue negotiations and social courtesies the military movement will continue at the same time.

Assistant Secretary Cortelyou was today designated by President McKinley to act as his secretary during the absence of Mr. Porter, who has gone to Europe for an indefinite period, in quest of health. Mr. Cortelyou enjoys the confidence of the President to the fullest extent, and is one of the most popular men who have filled this exacting place since Daniel S. Lamont was Secretary to President Cleveland.

The opportunity now given Chicago firms to bid on army supplies is the first they have ever had.

First Chance for Chicagoans in Army Contracts.

The War department wants $2,000,000 worth of goods, and bids will be advertised for tomorrow at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. These bids will be opened June 20, when the contracts will be awarded.

The officials request that great care be exercised in preparing the bids, as much trouble can be saved both the department and the contractors. Particular care should be taken in regard to the certification of the responsibility of the contractors, for if this is neglected bids will be rejected on technical grounds. Another thing which must be guarded against is the submission of bids on the merchant's samples. All such bids will be rejected. A standard has been adopted by the government, and samples of all goods on which bids have been called for can be obtained at the Depot Quartermaster's office. All bids must be submitted in accord with the department's specifications.

Goods of almost every conceivable kind will be advertised for, among which are caps, helmets, shirts, flannels, blouses, garrison flags, shoes, collars, and pouches.

Senators Cullom and Mason, backed by the merchants of Chicago, are responsible for the action of the Quartermaster's department in giving Chicago an opportunity to participate in this business, as in the past it has gone to the Eastern cities. Senator Cullom made a vigorous effort, and it has borne fruit. The department officials said today that the lowest responsible bidders would be awarded the contracts, regardless of their location.

[Captain Palmer, acting Chief Quartermaster at army headquarters in Chicago, yesterday advertised for bids for furnishing the War department with $1,500,000 worth of supplies, consisting chiefly of clothing and other manufactured articles. The list embraces 200 different articles. The bids will be opened in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston on June 20 and the contracts will be awarded by the War department officials in Washington. This is the first opportunity afforded the manufacturers of Illinois and the other States of the middle West to compete with Eastern firms with this particular class of supplies.]

Assistant Controller Mitchell today decided that soldiers of the Spanish war who were discharged at their own request are not entitled to the extra pay allowance provided by Congress, unless their applications were based on sickness, disability, or similar causes. This will deprive soldiers who used influence to secure their discharges of the extra allowance.

Shoe manufacturers of Chicago and Massachusetts are looking longingly toward France as a market for their surplus product. The home demand can be supplied in nine months. During the remaining three months, in order to keep the establishments running, surplus stocks must accumulate which will have to be thrown on the market at a ruinous price unless outlets abroad are found. Comparatively few American factory made shoes are imported into France, owing principally to the price. In Paris they can be bought, but they are seldom on sale throughout the provinces. If an American shoe were made to suit the wants of the people it would certainly meet with a ready market, provided it could be sold as low as the domestic article.

French Market for Shoes Made Here.

Beginning June 15 enlistments of apprentices for the navy will be resumed at the recruiting station at Chicago. Boys will also be given an opportunity to enlist at the large Eastern cities. They will be sent to the training station at Newport, R. I., for instruction.

It is proposed to abandon the receiving ship system in the navy. For many years the old hulks, famous for historical service, have been kept at various navy yards and used as quarters for recruits. The Navy department is now considering the advisability of leaving these old ships to pieces and substituting barracks and quarters on shore, not only for apprentices but for the men who are recruited for the service. There is much to be said in favor of the idea, especially from a hygienic point of view. The ships are old, contracted affairs, and it is believed the health of the men and boys is often adversely affected by the surroundings. More comfortable accommodations would be generally welcomed. The British service has adopted this idea, and according to the reports received the results are satisfactory.

May Abandon the Old Receiving Ships.

That a man may keep up a deceit during nearly his entire lifetime and die without being found out was evidenced today when there were presented in a widow's claim for a pension two forged honorable discharges from the army. These discharges showed service during the entire period of the civil war, and bore indorsements showing participation in any number of battles. Upon examination of the records of the War department it was found not only that the man had never been connected with either of the regiments in which he claimed to have served, but the officers purporting to have signed the discharge certificates had never been in either the regular or volunteer army. The man who claimed this service had for over thirty years been showing these discharge certificates to his acquaintances and telling of his patriotic services for his country. Marrying after the war, his wife had always believed him to be a war veteran.

False Claim of Service in the Army.

Spain's new representative in Washington, the Duke d'Arcos, and his charming wife were tonight accorded the first official courtesy by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, who entertained a dinner company in their honor. Invited to meet them were the German Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Austrian Ambassador and his niece, Mlle. Cambon, the Portuguese Minister and Vicomtesse de Santo Thyrso, the Secretary of the Interior, General and Mrs. Miles, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. MacKay Smith, Calderon Carlisle, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Janin, and Miss Alice Hay.

President McKinley's action in putting assistant postmasters and chief clerks back in the classified service is now recognized by the Civil Service Commissioners and postoffice officials as being an error on the part of the Chief Executive. It is clearly out of harmony with the spirit of the recent order, which was made for the purpose of exempting positions of a confidential nature. An assistant postmaster comes under this class of employés more clearly, perhaps, than any other government servant.

Error in a Civil Service Order.

Those who are already in the service cannot be disturbed by the Civil Service commission, as it must be governed by the President's order. But if an assistant postmaster is removed without charges being preferred against him, or one is appointed without first taking a civil service examination, a test case will be made by the commission. It is said by both the postoffice officials and the commission that the President's action in placing these officers under the civil service law was undoubtedly an error, but as the commission must carry out the rules as it finds them it will take cognizance of the first removal.

Postmaster General Smith has been out of town for several days, but returned this afternoon. It is said he will call this matter to the attention of the President at the earliest opportunity and request him to issue a supplementary order which will straighten out the matter before any appointments or removals are made.

The Supervising Architect today completed his report on the public building sites at Elgin, Joliet, Freeport, Monmouth, and Streator. The Supervising Architect will not make his recommendations public until they have been approved by Secretary Gage.

Rural free delivery is a double-edged sword to members of Congress. It causes them no end of trouble, and it would be a hard matter to compute what it costs in votes. When the system operates successfully better mail facilities are furnished the farmers and the government saves some money on the deal. After the service has been well established star routes and fourth-class postoffices in the vicinity of the routes are abolished. Friends of the deposed postmasters, who are usually country storekeepers, join with the star route contractors in setting up a wail and protest to the department. A campaign is also made against the Representative, and at the next election if he carries his district at all it is by a slender majority. On the other hand, those who favor rural free delivery have something unpleasant to say, and between the two factions the Congressman finds himself in water considerably above the boiling point.

Troubles of the Rural Congressman.

In some sections the feelings of the contending parties are worked up to such a pitch that the new service is seriously interfered with. Some of the farmers refuse either to send or receive mail by the new system, and in other instances have interfered with the delivery of mail to others. This action has no effect whatever on the department, but it adds greatly to the burdens of the statesmen, who put in most of their time haunting the departments here seeking positions for their constituents.

Mrs. Hay and the Misses Helen and Alice Hay, wife and daughters of the Secretary of State, leave Washington the 13th for their summer home on Lake Punnappe, N. H.

BREWERS MAY QUIT ENGLAND.

Income Tax Law Likely to Cause American Companies Incorporated Under British Statutes to Withdraw.

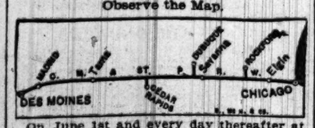
It is probable that all the American Brewing companies which have been incorporated in England will be withdrawn from that country as a result of an attempt to enforce an income tax law, passed in England in 1890, whereby a tax is imposed on the gross earnings of the companies on all their business, whether transacted in England or elsewhere.

Decisions sustaining the law have been appealed to the House of Lords and the appeal is now pending. If the companies withdraw it is said they will reorganize with smaller capital. Among the local companies interested are:

Chicago Brewing and Malting company.
Schoenhofen Brewing company.
Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing company.

DIRECT LINE TO DES MOINES.

Observe the Map.



On June 1st and every day thereafter at 6:15 p. m. the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. will run a first-class sleeping car from Union Passenger Station (Adams and Canal-sts.), Chicago, arriving at Des Moines at 5 a. m. City ticket office, 95 Adams-st.

Revolutionary Daughters at Rockford

Twenty-five of the 700 Chicago members of the Daughters of the American Revolution will go to Rockford at 8 o'clock this afternoon to attend the State conference of the society, which opens tonight. Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles is Regent of the Chicago chapter, Mrs. J. A. Coleman is Vice Regent, Mrs. Charles Conover is Treasurer, and Mrs. John R. Wilson, Historian.

Departure of Dr. E. G. Hirsch.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch will sail on Saturday on the Etruria for his sojourn abroad. He will spend the greater portion of his trip at Carlsbad. He will return on Sept. 1, and during the summer the temple of the Sinai congregation will be closed.

VIOLATING THE CITY SMOKE ORDINANCE.

Chimney of the Ashland Block. Sketched from the fourteenth floor of the Schiller Building at 4:45 p. m. yesterday.

W. J. CALHOUN BIDES HIS TIME.

Danville Man Says the Announcement of His Candidacy for Governor Was Premature.

Despite the insistent solicitation of his friends W. J. Calhoun declared last evening that only under certain contingencies would he become a candidate for Governor. Business reasons, it seems, prevent him taking a definite stand at present. When these are satisfactorily arranged, if the situation is favorable, he probably will seek the Republican nomination.

"My presence here is in connection with private business," Mr. Calhoun said, "and to that I have been giving my whole attention. I have conferred with no one on the Gubernatorial question, nor have I authorized any person to announce my candidacy. The nominating convention will not meet for nearly a year, and many things we know not of may happen between now and then. It is rather early to make what would be considered a trustworthy estimate of the sentiment of the people or determine a matter of so great importance. I have not been in conference with anybody today, nor have I discussed politics with anybody."

Regardless of all qualifications Mr. Calhoun throws around his probable candidacy, the statement coming from Charles G. Dawes that he would be a candidate is regarded by the politicians as a good enough tip on which to build plans, and they are busy in that line of work.

Governor Tanner and Senator Cullom came in from Springfield ostensibly to look after affairs of an entirely different character, but they played some lively politics. The Governor saw several of his political lieutenants at the Great Northern Hotel. Senator Cullom lunched with Mr. Calhoun and a small party of his friends at the Auditorium Annex. According to the Senator, however, they did not talk of Mr. Calhoun's candidacy.

"I mentioned the story printed in this morning's paper that he was a candidate," said Mr. Cullom, "but he neither affirmed nor denied it. Beyond that the subject was not carried."

From other sources came a strong rumor that the Senator showed a disposition to discourage Mr. Calhoun from going into the fight.

On the heels of this came a report that Governor Tanner has made up his mind not to try for a renomination, and as a result wires are being laid for the formation of a combination in the interest of either Congressman Walter Reeves or H. J. Hamlin. All such rumors, however, were denied. Mr. Tanner repeated what he has said before:

"The people of Illinois know me pretty well; they have my record before them, and they will decide in ample time whether they will want me for their Governor another term."

ABSORBED BY TOBACCO TRUST.

Gradle & Strotz Factory Is Hereafter to Be a Branch of the American Company.

The Gradle and Strotz Tobacco company, in South Water street, one of the oldest tobacco concerns in the city, has been absorbed by the American Tobacco company. An agent of the American Tobacco company was in the city last week going over the books, and the deal was consummated without much difficulty. The firm was organized in 1868 by Nicholas Strotz, who afterward took B. Gradle into partnership. On the death of Mr. Gradle his interest was purchased by L. Wolf, and since then the business has been conducted by Charles Strotz and Mr. Wolf.

In 1898 the firm was incorporated, with a capital stock paid up of $150,000. The company has manufactured brands of smoking tobacco mostly and its business has been principally in Cook County. The employés number 150.

"I have parted with direct control of the company," said Mr. Strotz, "and hereafter will be the manager of the Gradle & Strotz branch of the American Tobacco company. I understand it is the intention of the American company to increase the capacity of the Chicago branch. There will be no reduction in the number of employés or any more changes in the management. It is likely that this branch will be used as a distributing agency for the West."

CONTRACTS FOR STEEL SHIPS.

Four Biggest on the Lakes to Be Built Presumably for the Wire Trust.

The American Shipbuilding company on Saturday closed a contract for the four largest steel ships ever built on fresh water. Each will be 500 feet long, and have a cargo capacity of 8,000 tons. Their total cost will be $1,400,000.

A. B. Wolvin of Duluth, who ordered the vessels as trustee, is supposed to represent the American Steel and Wire company, which last winter purchased the entire fleet of the Zenith Transportation company, of which Mr. Wolvin was General Manager, and two huge steel carriers, then on the stocks, building for a company Mr. Wolvin was manager of.

With the addition of the four boats contracted for on Saturday the American Steel and Wire company will have the largest fleet of steel steamers, so far as carrying capacity is concerned, on the lakes. These boats will all be engaged in the transportation of iron ore.

Fined for Leaving Horses Unhitched.

Ten residents of Evanston were fined $4 each yesterday by Justice Levere for violation of the ordinance requiring horses to be hitched when left standing in the street. They are: Miller Silver, William Fields, Ole Olson, L. W. Smith, A. Pearson, E. Wachrle, Mike Riesar, Jake Heine, A. Schott, and Christ Bull.

Evanston Township Election Today.

Evanston Township will elect a justice of the peace today to succeed Eugene M. Hartman. The candidates for the office are J. F. Boyer, Thomas Blackler, M. P. Hanegan, and William S. Moore.

ANDREWS YIELDS A POINT

WILL NOT OPPOSE ADVANCEMENT OF MRS. AGNES C. HEATH.

Takes a Day Off Instead of Attending the Music Committee's Meeting, but Sends Word He Will Not Stand in the Way of Promotion of the Teacher Whose Removal He Recommended—Another Session Today—Rival Text Books.

Superintendent E. Benjamin Andrews yesterday asked and obtained from President Harris of the School board leave of absence for that day and Thursday. So when the Committee on Music met in the afternoon to learn why the superintendent had recommended the removal of Mrs. Agnes C. Heath and Gabriel Katzenberger, the members found they had met in vain. This did not please them. No one appeared to explain why the superintendent had gone away or where.

As soon as the committee had been called to order, however, Chairman Loesch announced that Superintendent Andrews had said before leaving that if the committee wished to recommend Mrs. Heath, who is the present Supervisor of Music in the primary grades, for supervisor of both grammar and primary departments, he should offer no objection. This was a great surprise, as Dr. Andrews, at a former meeting, had recommended that Mrs. Heath and Gabriel Katzenberger, supervisor of music in the High School department, be retired, and H. W. Fairbank appointed supervisor in all departments in their stead. Now came a proposition to advance Mrs. Heath.

After the members of the committee had caught their breath they adjourned till 3 p. m. today, when the superintendent is expected to be present.

Loesch Expects Decision Today.

Chairman Loesch stated after adjournment that a definite decision would be reached today.

"There are certain changes which the Superintendent has to propose to the recommendations as originally made," said Mr. Loesch, "and the members did not wish to take my word for what they were, as Superintendent Andrews told them to me. It was decided to wait until the Superintendent returns. The committee has some changes to offer to the recommendations."

Mrs. Sherman Extols Mrs. Heath.

Mrs. Caroline K. Sherman, a member of the committee, said regarding the recommendation to remove Mrs. Heath:

"I see no reason why Mrs. Heath should be removed. Her work always has been eminently satisfactory. There has been no claim made of incompetency in any way. The Superintendent has said he wished to unify the work by having one man in charge of the music. At present Mr. Katzenberger has the high school music and Mrs. Heath the primary music. They have been sharing the grammar grades between them, Mr. Katzenberger taking the two higher grades and Mrs. Heath the two lower. I see no reason why this arrangement, which has been perfectly satisfactory in practice, should not continue. The work can easily be unified by leaving Mrs. Heath supreme in her department, where she has achieved remarkable success, while Mr. Katzenberger remains in his, where he has done equally well. If, at the point of conjunction there is need of closer relationship, of the adaptation of one form of work to the other, Mr. Katzenberger and Mrs. Heath are abundantly able to adjust it themselves. They have always worked in perfect harmony.

"It has been the policy of the board of late to five free rein to the Superintendent, but if this means the loss of women like Mrs. Young, Miss Locke, and Mrs. Heath, then it is time to call a halt, for after all, it is the board that is responsible."

Schwab Hints of Changes.

"There is no intention of dropping Mrs. Heath," said Trustee Schwab, another member of the committee. "In the reorganization of the departments the heads of the departments may be changed, but if Mrs. Heath's salary remains the same it will not matter whether she is a supervisor or not. We can economize by dropping some supplementary teachers. The need of the department is unification."

The members of the committee remained non-committal upon Mrs. Heath's position on "The Normal Music Course," the text book published by Silver, Burdett & Co. and now in use in Chicago schools. Questions as to the reason why Mrs. Heath had been recommended for retirement were referred to the Superintendent.

"I don't think," said Chairman Loesch, "that the text book had anything to do with the recommendation. But I don't know. Superintendent Andrews could tell that."

Mrs. Heath Tells of the Books.

Mrs. Heath explained the position she had taken on the subject of the text books as follows:

"The text book of Silver, Burdett & Co., 'The Normal Music Course,' which has been in use in the schools for a number of years, contains nothing but exercises, and for years I have been preparing songs for the pupils. They need more than mere exercises. Then there was a book offered by Scott, Foresman & Co., 'The Beginner's Book of Vocal Music,' which contained the songs needed. It was recommended by the assistant superintendents, and was adopted as supplementary singing. After that Silver, Burdett & Co. revised their book to meet the demands, putting a few songs in the back. The book of exercises of the latter firm continues in use in the schools, and so does the song book of Scott, Foresman & Co. There never has been a word said against the efficiency of the department, and everybody is at a loss to explain the reasons for the proposed changes."

Bulletins to Principals Interesting.

The bulletins issued by Dr. Andrews to the principals of schools from time to time are interesting in this connection. They show a strong favor for the books of Silver, Burdett & Co. as the legal books of the School board, but have little to say about the works of Scott, Foresman & Co., which are indorsed by Mrs. Heath.

Bulletin 12 refers to the rival music book, "The Beginner's Book of Vocal Music." It says, after naming the legal books for use:

"The Beginner's Book of Vocal Music" and the "School Songs by Grades," published by Scott, Foresman & Co., are not "text books," but books for supplementary use.

School Management Meets Thursday.

The School Management committee meets on Thursday to consider some of Superintendent Andrews' recommendations. As stated in the foregoing he has a leave of absence for that day too.

Salvadorean Statesman Seriously Ill.

Oakland, Cal., June 5.—General Carlos Ezetas, former President of Salvador, lies dangerously ill at his home here, and grave doubts are entertained as to his recovery. He is suffering from congestion of the lungs.

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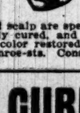

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All at a saving of 25% to 50%.

An assortment to choose from that would outrival the showing of any noted Constantinople rug merchant.

Tailored white shirt waists, skirts.

White shirt waists—The new tailored effects in all the desirable cool fabrics for hot weather wear. Shirt waists that reflect the very latest styles, patterned after the swellest Paris modes—those refined, up-to-date creations that laundry well—that hold their fashionable shape and are so well adapted for all occasions. On sale at those economical Mandel prices that have made this the best patronized shirt waist department in Chicago.

Shirt waists in new hemstitched, tucked, crinkled, lace and embroidery trimmed—made of finest white lawn, linen, dotted swiss, pique, Persian lawn, madras, etc.—new bayadere and bias effects, French backs, one-pointed yokes, vertical guimpe designs—with detached collars and attached cuffs—priced as only Mandel's price them — at wholesale rates in many instances. Seven lots — $3.50, $2.98, $2.50, $1.98, $1.75, $1.25, and 98c

Unprecedented sale of new wash skirts.

Ideal hot weather skirts in all the new captivating creations—faultlessly fashioned garments that have that desirable, graceful hang—skirts that fit neatly over the hips and give the wearer a trim, well dressed appearance. Undoubtedly the largest showing in Chicago priced at a positive saving to you. Today they are priced as follows:

White duck skirts, with four rows of graduated colored duck trimming around bottom— 1.75

Pure linen skirts, finished with eight rows of tailor stitching—perfect hanging— 2.95

Blue denim skirts, elaborately trimmed with white pique bands and pearl buttons—very stylish and becoming—strictly dressmaker made— 4.25

Swell crash skirts, trimmed with several rows of linen insertion—extra full, perfect hanging— 3.00

New white pique skirts, with colored polka dots—trim'd with bands white pique, carefully made 3.90

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J. W. NUNEMAKER, 185 Dearborn-st.

Agents wanted.

LETS DR. M'PHERSON GO.

CHICAGO PRESBYTERY DISSOLVES HIS PASTORAL RELATION.

Votes Unanimously to Permit Him to Take Charge of Lawrenceville High School—Many Express Regret at His Withdrawal—Former Head of Second Church Tells His Reasons for Leaving—Action on the Brobst Case —Other Ministers' Meetings.

The Chicago Presbytery, at its summer meeting yesterday, granted by unanimous vote the request of the Rev. Simon J. McPherson that it dissolve his pastoral relation with the Second Presbyterian Church to permit him to take charge of the Lawrenceville High School, the preparatory school for Princeton College. Dr. McPherson, in making the request, said in part:

"I have made numerous mistakes; in fact, we all have. It is human nature to err, and none of us is perfect. There are a number of reasons why I should step down and out at this time, but I will not mention all of them. The one real reason why I resigned was that, after serving sixteen and one-half years, I thought it best that I be allowed to retire in favor of some new man, with new methods and different ideas.

"I have felt for several years the great burden of my work. My nerves have been on edge, and myself and wife are getting to that point where we no longer enjoy the busy scenes and turmoil incident to life in a great city like Chicago, as we did in the years that are gone. I have come slowly to this conclusion, and think it better that I should work along somewhat different lines in the future.

Church Free from Dissensions.

"During my pastorate there has never been one difference of opinion between me and my congregation. It was only my interest that induced my loving congregation finally to accept by resignation. I wish to express here among my associates, nearly every one of whom I have 'jumped upon' at one time or another, my sincere sorrow at leaving this presbytery. I never expect to find another where the spirit of fellowship is so sweet."

A committee composed of Thomas Dent, George C. Benton, John C. Grant, Eugene S. Pike, Hugh McBirney, and H. M. Ralston, representing the Second Presbyterian Church, appeared before the presbytery to announce that Dr. McPherson's resignation had been reluctantly accepted by the congregation.

Dr. Lippincott, the assistant pastor, was appointed to act as Moderator and the church given permission to supply its own pastor temporarily.

Dr. J. G. K. McClure, President of the Lake Forest University, and the Revs. H. S. Jenkinson, D. A. McWilliams, and Willard H. Robinson, Dr. Philip F. Matzinger, Dr. D. H. Loux, Professor C. C. Zenos, and others made brief addresses eulogizing Dr. McPherson and expressing regret at his withdrawal.

Take Up the Brobst Case.

The Rev. A. R. King moved that the Judicial committee investigate the charges that led recently to the imprisonment of the Rev. Flavius J. Brobst in the County Jail for alleged contempt of court growing out of divorce proceedings. The motion was unanimously adopted. The Rev. Mr. Brobst is a member of the presbytery in good standing, but has not had a regular charge for many months.

The Rev. R. A. Chamberlain, a recent graduate from the McCormick Theological Seminary, was ordained as a foreign missionary, and left during the afternoon to begin his work in Brazil.

Other Ministers' Meetings.

The Methodist ministers met at the picnic of the Chicago Methodist Sunday schools at Desplaines. A special train of twelve coaches took the excursionists to Desplaines early in the morning, and did not return until 7 o'clock. The ministers made plans to attend the Methodist ministers' meeting to be held at Lake Bluff next Monday. They will take a train at the Wells street depot at 9 a. m.

The expected discussion of heresy charges against Professor George H. Gilbert of the Chicago Theological Seminary did not materialize at the meeting of the Congregational Ministers' association. The following officers were elected:

President—James H. Egan.

Vice President—Edgar Wylie.

Business committee—H. L. Strain, G. R. Merrill, D. M. Lewis, H. F. Hegner, and W. B. Chamberlain.

Nominating committee—Arthur Armstrong, Simeon Gilbert, and Sydney Strong.

Auditors—J. D. McCord and Henry G. Stough.

E. H. Burt, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, addressed the Baptist Ministers' association on "Christianizing Influences in Secular Institutions." He is of the opinion two new buildings like that of the Young Men's Christian association in La Salle street should be secured, one on the West and another on the South Side. The address was freely discussed, nearly all the ministers present agreeing with the views expressed.

THINKS HE WANTS NO HOUSE.

John Barrett, Former Minister to Siam, Says Dewey Should Have Been Consulted—Talks of Philippines.

John Barrett, former United States Minister to Siam, was in Chicago yesterday and discussed the proposition to give Admiral Dewey a house, also the situation in the Philippines. He said:

"With all due respect to those having charge of the plan to give Admiral Dewey a house, it seems to me the Admiral first should have been consulted. From my knowledge of the man I think he would prefer a monument or a fund like that given to Kitchener by the British. I do not think he wants a house in Washington or anywhere else. He likes independence.

"The war in the Philippines is not being waged against the masses of the Filipinos, but against leaders who do not represent the common sentiment of the peoples of the islands. When the rainy season ends it should not be difficult for our forces to make short work of putting down the rebellion.

"The recent acquisition by Germany of more islands in the Pacific makes it highly important for this country to keep the Philippines. Otherwise Germany surely will take them. This would prevent the United States becoming the leading commercial power in the Pacific, as it should be."

FRESH LITERARY NOTES.

The statement that Queen Natalie of Servia is writing a novel founded upon the story of her persecution has been elaborately and indignantly contradicted.

William Morris once began a story of Roman life, the other side of "The House of the Wolfings," but abandoned it in disgust. He left six completed poems—"Troy poems"—which have never appeared in print, save in the form of extracts in Mr. Mackail's biography of their author.

Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, the author of a notable book of West Indian stories, has written for Lippincott a book of Cuban life called "Marta's Inheritance." The same magazine announces the forthcoming presentation of a story written by the late author of "David Harum." It was the only other piece of fiction from his pen. It is the love story of a bank official, and is called "The Teller."

The humors of census papers are a well-worn theme, but the London Literary World doubts if any specimen beats the following, mentioned in Sir Alfred Lyall's new volume: "One Hindu householder filled up his schedule by returning as head of the family his household deity, whose profession he described as subsistence on an endowment, while the question whether he was literate or was not literate was somewhat indirectly answered by entering him as 'omniscient.'"

"Léon Gozlan used to relate," says a correspondent in Literature, "how he met Balzac one day on the Boulevard des Capucines, 'dying with hunger.' The novelist insisted on taking Gozlan to a confectioner, who sold macaroni patties. Forgetting his hunger, Balzac plunged into an appreciation of Cooper's 'Lake Ontario' (newly appeared). Gozlan noticed that the shop attendant, an English girl, had heard him address Balzac by name, and was gazing at the author as though fascinated. She was astounded presently by the appetite of genius for macaroni patties, which disappeared by couples. 'How much do I owe you?' asked Balzac. 'Nothing, M. Balzac,' said the English girl firmly. Balzac was nonplused for a moment; then he pushed his precious copy of 'Lake Ontario' into the girl's hands, saying, 'I can never sufficiently regret, mademoiselle, that I did not write that book.'"

There is but one perfectly harmless substitute for whiskey, Pig Rye. At druggists, $1.

LATEST PICTURES OF DUKE D'ARCOS, THE SPANISH MINISTER, AND HIS AMERICAN-BORN WIFE.

[From photographs taken in Washington last week.]

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Poor old King Christian of Denmark's recent illness is asserted in the court circles of Europe to have been largely brought about by the excitement and rough treatment at the hands of a most distinguished-looking stranger, who turned out to be a lunatic. It seems that the individual in question, who was possessed of abundant means, arrived at Copenhagen, and after hiring nearly the whole of the first floor of the leading hotel of the Danish metropolis, managed to secure an audience from the old King. He gave the name of Christian Jensen, and described himself as a millionaire diamond mine owner of Danish nationality, and established in South Africa.

On being admitted to the presence of the octogenarian sovereign he declared that he had called for the purpose of reminding his Majesty of a promise which the latter had made a quarter of a century previously to abdicate in favor of his visitor (that is to say, of Christian Jensen), in consideration of certain sums of money advanced to the King. The King's indignation got the betetr of his judgment, and instead of realizing that he was in the presence of a lunatic he denounced the man as an impudent swindler and ordered him from his presence, whereupon the stranger threw himself upon the monarch and hurled him to the ground.

Fortunately the noise of the struggle and of the fall attracted the attention of the aide-de-camp in the ante-room, and rushing in they were just in time to drag the maniac from the prostrate King, who was almost black in the face from anger and from the clutch of the man's hand around his throat. Jensen, if that is really his name, is now in the State asylum for the insane at Copenhagen, while the King, who had a slight attack of apoplexy following this incident, is now recovering after the greatest anxiety has prevailed about his condition.

Although King Christian has been far less pestered by claimants to his throne than his fellow-sovereigns, yet this is by no means the first incident of the kind that he has experienced. Thus about fifteen years ago a couple of Germans, father and son, of the name of Beck, made their appearance at Copenhagen, Beck being the patronymic of the reigning house of Denmark. They had with them a trunk stuffed full of documents, by means of which they declared that they could prove their descent in a direct line from King Christian I. of Denmark, who reigned over that country at the end of the fifteenth century. They, too, secured an audience of the King. But as soon as ever they had explained to him that the object of their visit was to enforce their claims to the throne of Denmark he summoned his officers from the ante-chamber, who took charge of the two visitors. They were confined for a number of years as lunatics at Copenhagen, and were afterwards shipped off to the United States without their papers, but furnished with a small sum of money, and menaced with dire punishment if ever they ventured to return to Denmark.

Incidentally I may mention that there is still living a claimant to the throne of Sweden and Norway. King Oscar and his predecessor, Charles, had an elder brother of the name of Gustavus, who is officially recorded to have died from a fall from his horse during the military maneuvers at Skone. The claimant, who is quite an old man, nearer 80 than 70, insists that he is no other than Prince Gustavus; that his rights to the throne were set aside by his family because he insisted upon marrying a girl of obscure birth; and that he had been interned for many years after his alleged death in one of the royal chateaux in the most remote portion of Norway. There are a number of people of every degree who believe in the story of the old man, who lives quietly in Gothland, and who is generally understood to be in receipt of an annual allowance from King Oscar, to whom he presents such an extraordinary resemblance that it is probable that if he is not Prince Gustavus he is at any rate an illegitimate brother of King Oscar.

Any person who wishes to become a full-fledged noble of the kingdoms of Italy and of Spain at a merely nominal price need only acquire a cottage or small house in the little Town of Alghero in Sardinia. It seems that in the middle ages the inhabitants of this small town defended themselves with such success and courage against a French naval and military force, which endeavored to storm the place, that Emperor Charles V., on visiting the city shortly afterwards, and learning of the bravery of its population, addressed them in Spanish from the window of the Governor's Palace, proclaiming the city free forever, and declaring to the people assembled in the square that the citizens of Alghero were "todos caballeros" (all knights and cavaliers). From that time forth until the present day every citizen of Alghero, no matter what his trade or profession, whether shopkeeper, peasant, or dignitary, has had the right to describe himself in all official documents as a noble, and this prerogative is extended to any one who acquires citizenship of the place.

Among the many points of variance between the British Premier, Lord Salisbury, and the Russian authorities there is the important question of bloomers. The police of St. Petersburg regard the skirt of the lady bicyclist as a menace to the safety of the wearer, and of the public in general, and have issued a decree that no woman shall be permitted to ride a wheel through the streets of the Muscovite capital unless in bloomers, and without a skirt. Lord Salisbury, on the other hand, at a public banquet the other day denounced bloomers as an artistic abomination, and expressed his firm conviction that if Dante could have foreseen the present day he would have described the lowest circle of his "Inferno" or hell as tenanted by ladies arrayed in bloomers and knickerbockers.

Apropos of the peace conference now in session at The Hague one is tempted to recall the sarcastic comment of old Thiers when asked his opinion concerning the peace congress which Napoleon III. vainly endeavored to organize in 1863 for the purpose of putting an end to the general feeling of international tension and uneasiness prevalent then as now in Europe, Napoleon expressing the opinion that the various powers were ailing and that a consultation could not fail to be of advantage.

"I have heard now and again," remarked M. Thiers, in his squeaky voice, "of consultations of physicians, but I have never—absolutely never—heard of a consultation of people who were ill."

BANKRUPT IN A STATE COURT.

Judge Ball Decides Mrs. John Corbett Must Surrender Former Property of Her Husband.

The first case under the federal bankruptcy law to be taken into a State court was decided by Judge Ball in the Superior Court yesterday. John Corbett, a dealer in general merchandise at 651 Grand avenue, filed a petition for voluntary bankruptcy on Jan. 3, 1899, which set out that he had practically no assets and that his liabilities amounted to about $4,000. At a hearing before Referee Wean the evidence adduced showed that prior to filing the petition Corbett had sold his store to Julius Guettel. Seven weeks later Guettel sold it to Mrs. Corbett, and afterwards the business was conducted under the firm name of The John Corbett company.

On this evidence Attorney A. T. Hirschl secured leave of Judge Kohlsaat of the United States District Court to file a bill in the State Court to compel Mrs. Corbett to turn over the stock of merchandise to the trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the bankrupt. Judge Ball decided that Mrs. Corbett must turn over his store with its stock and appurtenances and the profits she had received from the sale of goods since the petition in bankruptcy was filed. These assets will be turned over by the court to the trustee for the benefit of the creditors of Corbett.

More than a score of voluntary bankrupts appeared before Judge Kohlsaat in the United States District Court yesterday and were discharged from liabilities, amounting to more than $1,000,000.

THINKS MRS. PALMER IN ERROR.

Commissioner Peck Says He Knows of No Woman's Board Connected with Paris Fair.

Commissioner Ferdinand W. Peck, in answer to Mrs. Potter Palmer's statement yesterday in THE TRIBUNE that the Paris Fair Commissioners are somewhat chagrined that the American government has not delegated a woman to act on the Board of Women Managers, said last evening:

"I have not received notification from the French government of the existence of such a board and I shall not act until I do receive a notification. No distinction of sex has been made in the management of the exposition. I noticed Mrs. Palmer's statement, but I judged that she must be mistaken."

Mrs. Palmer said to her knowledge there was a committee of French women which resembled in character the Board of Women Managers of the World's Fair.

"What is desired," she added, "is to have an American woman appointed by President McKinley or Mr. Peck, or any one delegated to act, who should serve with the American commissioners. She could not serve with the French committee, for it is not an international body. The French commissioners have followed the spirit of the Chicago fair and the committee of French women is similar to the Board of Women Managers of the World's Fair."

Secret of the Victoria Disaster?

When Admiral Tryon learned of the disgrace that had been put upon his niece he sank his ship, one of the finest men-of-war in the English navy, with hundreds of men, and went down laughing drunk on the bridge.—New York World.

To get rid of rheumatism try a bottle of Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st., 34 Washington, agents.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Miss Mary Louise Mead and Mr. John Redwood Married at the Church of Our Savior.

The wedding of Miss Mary Louise Mead, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Mead, 41 Stratford place, to Mr. John Redwood of Baltimore took place last evening at the Church of Our Savior.

Miss Orinda Cady Daniels and Mr. Ralph Edgar Fox will be married tomorrow evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Daniels, 194 Bowen avenue. The Rev. William White Wilson will perform the ceremony. The bride will be attended by her sister, Mrs. Robert H. Forsyth. Mr. Wallace Culver of St. Louis will be best man.

Miss Florence Greenleaf and Mr. Robert McCleod were married yesterday afternoon at Grace Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. Stires. During the summer they will reside in Evanston.

The wedding of Miss Blanche Hoyt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dewitt C. Hoyt of Springfield, Ill., to Mr. C. Harry Palmer of Chicago will take place on Wednesday, June 14, at the First Methodist Church in Springfield. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer will reside in Chicago at 5233 Kimbark avenue, where they will be at home after July 1.

The wedding of Miss Fannie Levison and Mr. Louis Morris of Cleveland, O., will take place on Wednesday, June 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, 4745 Grand boulevard. The ceremony will be followed by a dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Clark, 5208 Jefferson avenue, held a reception last evening in celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding. Assisting in receiving were Mrs. Clark's mother, Mrs. John Dyer, Miss May Reed, and Miss Fanny Richards.

The Menoken club, 1106 Washington boulevard, will give a whist party this evening, to which women have been invited.

The Rev. and Mrs. Ernest M. Stires left yesterday for their summer residence at Idlewild, near Delavan Lake.

Among the Chicago people now in Paris are Mr. and Mrs. Wardner Williams, 5822 Drexel boulevard; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Holland, and Miss Blanche Holland.

FATHER HUNTINGTON COMING.

Superior of the Order of the Holy Cross to Be in Chicago from June 9 to 20.

Father Huntington, Superior of the Order of the Holy Cross, will be in the city from June 9 to 20, to advance the cause of rescue work in Chicago. Special attention is called to the meetings to be held at Grace Church parish house on Monday, June 12, at 11 o'clock, and at one of the hotels in the center of the city on Thursday, June 15, at 3:30 o'clock. Father Huntington will also preach at Grace Church on Sunday morning, June 11, at 10:45 o'clock; on the evening of the same day at Trinity at 7:30 o'clock. On June 18, 10:45 a. m., he will preach at St. James' Church, and in the evening, same day, at the Church of the Ascension. A general invitation is extended for these services.

Latest Wrong Done Ireland.

May we say, without fear of violence, that up to now Ireland has produced hardly a single poet who could use English with poetic power?—London Chronicle.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

"The Hand on the Wheel."

So immersed was Miss Sinclair with her reading that she failed to notice the man, who was rather feebly essaying to light a cigaret, until she was quite close.

At the first glance, however, she recognized him, and the sudden shock was almost painful, but recovering herself in a moment, she walked straight up to Vandeleur and held out her hand, saying gently:

"I am so glad, Mr. Vandeleur, to see that you are better—so glad."

Although Vandeleur's heart beat quickly, he was outwardly calm and cool as he replied nonchalantly:

"Thank you. Except for the fact of feeling rather weak now and then, I am comparatively well. Won't you sit down, Miss Sinclair? I long to have a chat with an old friend."

She hesitated for a moment, then quietly sat down.

With a dull pain at her heart she noted the unmistakable evidence of suffering in Vandeleur's look.

A strong desire to tend and nurse this man, whom she loved as a woman only loves once, overmastered her, and she experienced a mad impulse to cast all conventionality aside and throw herself at his feet and cry: "O, my love, my love! I wronged you innocently! It is all a hideous mistake! Won't you forgive—only forgive!"

The impulse died away, however, as she glanced at Vandeleur and saw the hard line of his mouth.

"He will never forgive," she thought. "Never!"

Presently Miss Sinclair said hesitatingly: "I have been trying for the last few minutes to—to say something. Will you listen? I want to tell you a new story of the old title, 'A Man and a Woman.'"

Vandeleur started and shifted his position slightly.

"The man in this case appeared to love the woman dearly, and she—well, she requited his affection.

"He was a writer of books and on her twenty-third birthday he presented her with the first proof of the book that had made his name. It was a unique present, and she appreciated it accordingly, until on turning over the leaves she found between the pages a letter.

"It was a love letter, written in the man's handwriting on a large sheet of paper, and signed with his Christian name, but not meant for her; the name of the woman for whom it was designed was Gladys.

"In her misery at what she imagined to be the man's falseness she kept herself away, never answered his demands for an explanation—never spoke to him again."

She paused for a moment, overcome with emotion. Vandeleur gazed at her dumbly.

"Some time later," she proceeded with difficulty, "a book was published by a man entitled, 'The Hand on the Wheel.' His heroine was called Gladys, and the love letter that had destroyed the woman's happiness was reproduced almost word for word in its pages.

"Then she understood, and for the first time discovered the awful mistake she had made. It was too late, however, to repair the error. He had gone abroad.

"Then at last one day the news came that he had been killed, and it nearly broke her heart."

Vandeleur could not speak. He merely held her hand as if he could never let go.

Presently he drew her gently toward him and rested his cheek against hers.

"You forgive?" she whispered.

"My dear! My darling!" was all he said.—Condensed from Answers.

RESUMES PURE FOOD SESSIONS

Senator Mason Alone Takes Up the Question of Preservatives Used in Meats and Butter.

The Senatorial Pure Food committee, after an interval of three weeks, resumed its sittings in Chicago yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Senator Mason was the only member present. He will be joined by Senator Harris today, and expects to return to Washington tomorrow or the next day, leaving Senator Harris to continue the investigation. Senator Wetmore will be unable to sit with the committee on account of his continued illness in Rhode Island.

The question whether borax and boracic acid, used as preservatives, are deleterious to public health occupied most of the day. And it was shown these substances are used commonly to preserve meats and butter, but in so small a quantity as to be harmless. Dr. Frank Billings favored the use of these substances because of their harmlessness and efficiency both as preservatives and antiseptics. He thought the amount of borax used in foods is about 1½ per cent, which, he said, was by no means deleterious, but on the contrary aided digestion.

Charles Y. Knight told of the necessity of using borax in butter for export to preserve it. In Europe, he said, he had found all butter shipped to England from Australia and Argentina is preserved by the use of borax, and he failed to learn that any harmful effects had grown out of the custom.

Robert Lunham, packer, testified as to the general use of borax and its products in the preservation of meats for export. The effect, he thought, was not injurious, but beneficial. He said orders for meats from abroad invariably stipulated that they should be packed in borax.

Henry Ellsworth, a commission merchant, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Lunham, and said he had had experience in shipping meats abroad for twenty years. Meats packed in salt, he said, spoiled in shipment, while meats packed in borax remained in a state of perfect preservation.

Dr. Walter H. Allport, who said he had made borax and other preservatives and antiseptics a study, testified to the beneficial use of borax and boracic acid. He said they not only did not retard digestion but acted as an antiseptic and a disinfectant, on the bladder especially. He had never heard of a case of poisoning from them.

Dr. Fernand Henrotin corroborated the testimony of Dr. Allport.

C. F. Hanes exhibited many articles of nut meat foods in which, he said, neither salt, fat of any kind, nor preservatives were used.

J. Gould Warner testified that navy bread taken from ships after a two years' cruise, full of skippers and other insects, was sold by the government at auction, and that the buyers sold it to drug mills, where it was roasted and ground and used to adulterate coffees and spices.

The committee will take up adulterated candies and oleomargarine this morning. Graeme Stewart probably will be called one day this week to give further evidence on the adulteration of coffees, resulting from recent tests made by him.

TALK COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Taxpayers' Association Discusses Hardships Under Special Assessment Law.

Varieties and prices of street paving, the cost of improvements paid for by special assessment, and the hardships suffered by property-owners under the special assessment law were discussed last night at a meeting of the Taxpayers' association at Handel Hall.

At the opening of the meeting R. C. Givins stated it was the purpose of the association to contest the collection of unjust special assessments only, but not to encourage contention against equitable assessments. Other speakers cited several cases of excessive assessment and stated there was an apparent disposition at the City Hall to favor high estimates on improvements. In a general discussion it was agreed part of the cost of paving the streets should be met by a tax on vehicles, whether their owners held real estate or not.

The Board of Assessors is sending out second notices to delinquents in wards to which notices have not been sent owing to the pressure of business. In a day or two the board will begin to estimate the value of the personal property of 25,000 or more persons who have failed to file schedules.

In accordance with the provision in the new law requiring them to meet on the first Monday in June to revise the real estate assessment, the Assessors met, but were unable to revise assessments because of the incompleteness of the returns. Property-owners will not be informed of the assessed valuations of their property until June 20.

A second attempt to test the constitutionality of the act of 1897 under which the County Board of Assessors performs its functions will be made today before the Supreme Court at Springfield in arguments on a motion to be presented in the name of James Bradley for leave to file a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel West Town Assessor Timothy Ryan to apply to the County Clerk for the assessment books and levy the tax assessment for the district. The motion will be presented by ex-Judge Shope and will be contested by Attorney John C. Richberg on behalf of the County Board of Assessors.

FUNDS FOR PAWNERS' BANK.

Subscription Committee Reports There Will Be No Trouble in Securing $50,000 for Enterprise.

The Subscription committee for the municipal pawnshops reports subscriptions coming in readily, and that $50,000 will be secured without trouble. The committee consists of:

E. A. Hamil. H. G. Selfridge.
E. B. Tuttle. Alfred Cowles.
John V. Farwell Jr.. H. F. McCormick.

The location and time of opening the pawners' bank have not been settled.

Youthful Enthusiasm.

"There goes a spanking team," remarked Willie Brown to Tommy Jones, as the two boys' mothers walked down the street together.—Glasgow Echo.

Your credit is O. K. Diamonds and watches on convenient terms. Loftis Bros., 103 State-st.

MRS. EDDY MAY SPEAK

EXPECTED TO BE PRESENT AT MEETING OF CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

Foundress of the Faith, the Delegates Are Led to Believe, Will Leave Her Concord Home to Attend the Annual Gathering of Her Followers in Boston Today—Should She Not Do So They Will Visit Her — Delegates Spend a Quiet Day.

Boston, Mass., June 5.—[Special.]—The thousands of Christian Scientists who are in Boston spent the day quietly. The great week day event of the gathering, the annual meeting, will be held tomorrow.

Many of the visiting Christian Scientists would have visited the foundress, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, at her home in Concord, Mass., today had not Judge Hanna, the first reader in the Boston "mother church," at the services yesterday requested them not to until after Wednesday. This is taken to indicate that "Mother" Eddy will be present and speak at the annual meeting, but no one in authority can be found to confirm or deny it.

If she does not come to Boston it is thought that she intends to ask all those of her faith now in Boston to make a special visit to Concord later in the week. Either event would be one of moment to all Christian Scientists, many of whom look back to the occasion when Mrs. Eddy received the members of the order in a body at her Concord home. That was on July 4, 1897, and fully 2,000 Scientists went to Concord from Boston on special trains.

The one formal meeting of today was that of the first members of the mother church, who constitute the body that passes on questions of policy or management and whose proceedings are not detailed, even to the other members of the church.

The annual meeting, which will be held in the Tremont Temple, will include reports of work in Christian Science all over the field. The Rev. W. P. McKenzie, first reader of the Cambridge branch church, will preside as the new President.

The Wednesday evening meeting is expected to consist, as usual, of testimony from the audience regarding the demonstrations of Christian Science.

To the Board of Lectureship within the last month have been added the names of W. G. Ewing of Chicago and Judge J. R. Clarkson of Omaha. This board provides speakers to give lectures from time to time under the auspices of various Christian Science churches all over the country.

OFF TO VISIT NATIVE LANDS.

Party of 320 Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians Leaves Chicago for an Ocean Voyage.

Three hundred and twenty Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians left the city yesterday for a visit to their native lands. Each one is provided with a return ticket and some of the young men had extra tickets for wives which they will bring back with them. Every year an excursion of this kind to the home land is made by Scandinavian residents of Chicago.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EASTERN.

The New Frontenac — Opens June 20.

Round Island, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, N. Y.

Enlarged to twice its former capacity. Many rooms en suite, with private bathrooms. New dining-room, 65 x 100 feet, cafe, billiards, bowling and tennis. Circulars, terms, etc., from *H. C. Wentworth, Manager*, Frontenac, N. Y. Also proprietor of Wentworth Hall and Cottages, Jackson, White Mountains, N. H. 9 Hole Golf Course

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MONEY

WESTERN.

KAYE'S PARK HOTEL,

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Chicago's favorite family summer resort. Open for the season June 20. Splendid railroad connections to and from Chicago via C. & N. W. Ry. The steam yacht "Arthur Kaye" will run in connection with all trains at Williams Bay. Rates reasonable. For particulars address ARTHUR KAYE Estate, Lake Geneva, Wis.

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SOUTH HAVEN, MICH., NOW OPEN.

Cool and delightful place on the east shore of Lake Michigan; only six hours' ride by steamer, twice daily, from Chicago. Good boating and fishing. Fine sandy beach for bathing in front of hotel. Hotel and grounds electric lighted, and complete modern arrangements. Terms, $9 to $12 per week. Send for illustrated booklet.

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THE LAKESIDE, Brown's Lake, Burlington, Wis.

Summer Hotel, 72 miles from Chicago. Send for booklet. Special rates for June. ROY MOORE.

WELLER'S GROVE, Stone Lake, Wis.

Hotel and Cottages, open May 20 to Oct.; 1¼ hours' ride from Chicago via C. & N. W. R'y. Address WM. WELLER, La Porte, Ind.

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Cottages and steamboat in connection; all new modern improvements; 16 acres of lawn and shade trees; grand facilities for comfort and enjoyment. E. F. & C. W. PHILLIPS.

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The Alcazar	A	ST. AUGUSTINE
Ruisseaumont	A	Lk. Placid, N.Y. Adks.
Poland Spring House	A	Poland Springs, Me.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

The finest Hotel in Europe solicits American patronage

HOTEL CECIL

LONDON, Eng.

A Fashionable Anglo-American Resort.

A. L. BAKER RE-ELECTED.

SECOND TERM AS PRESIDENT OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Regular Ticket Is Chosen Without Opposition — Local Stocks Show Recuperative Power — Schoenhofen Brewing Is to Be Reorganized—Rock Island Report Is Considered a Favorable One by Directors—Burlington Road Doing Good Business.

Members of the Chicago Stock Exchange voted yesterday for officers and directors for the ensuing year. There was only one ticket in the field, and this ticket was elected unanimously except for some scattering votes cast by humorous members. This was the first election in some time in which there has not been an opposition ticket, and it was also the first election in some time in which the President has been reëlected for a second term. The full ticket as elected yesterday is as follows:

President—Alfred L. Baker.
Treasurer—John J. Mitchell.
Governing committee, to serve three years—C. C. Adsit, Theron Logan, Sidney C. Love, George A. McClellan, Joseph E. Otis Jr., and A. O. Slaughter Jr. To serve two years—William B. Wrenn and R. A. Peters. To serve one year—A. L. Dewar.

Nominating committee—John H. Wrenn, chairman; A. M. Day, Paul G. McIntire, Charles A. Wilson, and George E. Wright.

Joseph R. Wilkins will be reëlected Secretary and chairman of the exchange by the Governing committee, according to the present program. The other officers of the exchange are elected by the members of the Governing committee.

During the month of May new companies were incorporated in the United States having aggregate capitalization estimated at $1,000,000,000. Figures show that 400 corporations in the class known as combinations have a total capitalization of more than $7,000,000.

Stocks Show Recuperative Power.

There was a decided improvement in stocks yesterday, and practically the entire list showed an advance. On the local exchange the strength was maintained to the close, but in New York there was some weakness developed just before the closing of the exchange. On the local exchange the Elevated securities were in special demand at fair prices. Diamond Match was weak. All the talk of a consolidation of the Diamond Match company with its competitors has not helped the stock market. The opening yesterday was at 149, which was within ½ point of the high quotation of the day. The stock lost on a small amount of liquidation 4¼ points, selling down to 145 and advancing to a close at 147. Nothing new has developed in the Diamond Match situation. While the company has options on a number of outside plants none of these has as yet been availed of. It is said the company has the guarantee of an option whenever it desires it from Edwin Gould on which the Diamond Match company can secure control of the Continental Match company, which, while not the largest competitor, is one of the most active.

National Steel showed considerable strength and more activity than it has shown in some days. Sales of National Steel amounted to only 1,375 shares, but they were in excess of those of any other stock traded in on the local exchange. The stock showed a high quotation of 49, with 47 low, and with a close at 48¼. Steel preferred sold at 89½ and 90.

While there is nothing in immediate prospect looking to a consolidation of the Elevated railroads, there are evidently a good many who believe it is the inevitable outcome of the elevated street railway system in Chicago. There was fair buying of the stock and the trustee certificates, and some strength was developed in these securities. Sales of Lake Street stock amounted to 500 shares, while the sales of the Elevated certificates amounted to 1,080 shares and Metropolitan preferred to 360 shares.

To Reorganize Schoenhofen Brewing.

The Schoenhofen Brewing company is to be reorganized, if the present plans are made operative, in a short time. The principal reason for the reorganization of the company is to escape the burdensome income tax which is imposed by Great Britain, and as the stock is now largely held in the United States, it is believed it will be to the advantage of the company to make it a local organization. The directors have recommended as the plan for the reorganization of the company "that the present company be wound up voluntarily and a new company organized under the laws of the State of Illinois having similar capital and a similar debenture and that there be issued to each debenture holder and to each shareholder of the present company a holding of the same character and value in the proposed American company."

The West Chicago railroad, during the week ending June 4, showed receipts of $85,884, as compared with $79,840 for the corresponding week in 1898, a net gain of $6,044.

Directors of the Union Bag and Paper company met yesterday and declared the first quarterly dividend on the company's stock. This dividend is at the rate of 1% per cent and is payable July 1. The books will close for the transfer of stock on June 20 and reopen July 3.

Consider Rock Island Statement Good.

Rock Island officials consider the statement for April of the company as being a good one. There was a decrease in gross earnings of approximately $60,000, as compared with April, 1898, but this year, but traffic was heavy a year ago, so heavy, in fact, the gross earnings showed an increase amounting to $378,000 over those for the corresponding month in the preceding year.

C. E. Brown, the General Manager of the Burlington railroad, who has just returned from a trip of inspection over the lines, says that the Burlington is doing the largest business at the present time that it has done in its history. The company is spending a great deal of money on improvements, including the building of additional double track, and practically all of this expense is being paid for out of the company's surplus.

Curb prices for unlisted securities at the close of the market in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Electric Vehicle	109	110
Do pfd	115	120
Kentucky Distilling	17	18
Ohio Electric	56	57
Ohio Elevator	34	34¼
Do pfd	88	90
Reynolds Iron and Steel	650	700
Do pfd	600	61
Royal Baking Powder	98½	99¼
Standard Oil	462	463

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	850	9¾	9¾	9¾
American Linseed pfd	300	48	48	48
American Radiator	50	37¼	37¼	37¼
American Radiator pfd	10	104	104	104
American Strawboard	25	29½	29½	29½
American Tinplate	170	37¾	37	37
American Tinplate pfd	162	84½	84½	84½
Central Union Telephone	426	55	55	55
Diamond Match	650	149½	145	147
Lake Erie & Western	500	18	18	18½
Lake Erie & Western pfd	1,080	157½	155	157
Lake Street Elevated pfd	360	57¾	56	57¾
Metropolitan	620	43	43	43
Metropolitan pfd	16	98½	98½	98½
National Biscuit	120	19¼	18¾	19½
National Biscuit pfd	1,375	90	47	48½
National Steel pfd	80	90	89½	90
Total	463	12044	120	12044

BONDS.

$9000 Met L gld 4s	98¼
10000 W C con 5s	106½
5000 W C 1st mg 5s	111
10000 Cons Gas 5s	111¼
10000 Gas 5s	110¾
2000 Int P deb 5s	50

Exchanges at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 5.	May 29.
New York	$160,987,796	$98,216,858
Boston	22,867,946	Holiday.
Philadelphia	17,433,340	15,987,003
Chicago	10,363,205	10,554,261
St. Louis	5,254,466	3,287,752
Baltimore	2,870,029	3,287,752

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Buying, 30c discount; St. Louis, 15c premium. Asked, par.

STOCK MARKET IS IRREGULAR.

Professional Element Does Practically All the Trading in Wall Street.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—Today's stock market was a decidedly irregular one. The opening and the earlier trading were characterized by considerable strength. But after Sugar trust began to develop its weakness the general market sold off, and thereafter showed a tendency toward a lower level, with occasional recoveries and bursts of strength. Sugar's decline seemed to act as a wet blanket, and professional traders who earlier in the day, were inclined to look for higher prices, turned about before the close and took the short side, apparently for no other reason than the Sugar trust weakness.

It was again a professional market. In both commission houses and outside speculation there was little or nothing. In some few of the stocks, such as Sugar, Consolidated Gas, Western Union, and Metropolitan Street Railway, there were evidences of liquidation, but the general list was in the hands of the professionals, and their operations alone were effective.

The market for Sugar trust dividend conditions were all powerful. It is the general opinion that the dividend will be at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, although some of the professional traders are inclined to believe that the directors, at their meeting on Wednesday, will either reduce the rate or pass the dividend altogether. People intimate with the trust's affairs, however, declare that these opinions have no foundation in fact.

In American Steel and Wire, Federal Steel and National Steel, there was considerable Chicago buying, and in the earlier trading these stocks were strong, expectations of the declaration of the initial dividends on the common stocks of the two first named properties being again influential. Later in the day, however, the steel group yielded with the general market and closed showing declines. Tennessee Coal and Iron was the strongest of the steel group and there is a story that the 46 per cent back dividends accumulated on the preferred stock may be paid from the proceeds of the sale of the company's railway lines. The upward movement in Tennessee Coal and Iron, however, looks more like manipulation than any actual investment purchases.

Liquidation in Consolidated Gas brought about a substantial decline in that stock, but in Metropolitan, where there also appeared to be inside selling, bull interests managed to keep prices up and even to advance the stock above Saturday's closing.

In the standard stocks trading was comparatively small and price changes were limited. The only news of the day was the announcement by the National City Bank that another $1,000,000 gold is to be shipped abroad on Tuesday. This news came out just before the close and had no effect whatever upon prices, although some more conservative brokers were inclined to think that the continuation of exports may affect sentiment.

No explanations of this shipment was made, although at the present rate of sterling exchange the exportation is clearly unwarranted as a purely commercial transaction.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The professional traders on the Stock Exchange made industrious attempts all day to get into the current of speculation. But as a matter of fact there was almost no current to speak of, so that the board room traders found themselves drifting and floundering in stagnant waters. They changed sides several times in the dull market and the net changes on the day are consequently unimportant outside a few of the specialties, though the general average of prices is notably lower.

The opening showed declines under the influence of the heaviness in the foreign market on account of the disturbed state of affairs in France. Sugar and a number of other specialties were attacked, and the bears also had on their side a falling off in the east-bound freight tonnage from Chicago, a decrease in Rock Islands's net earnings for April, and renewed strength in the wheat market. The manifest disposition of a bull party to take up a group of iron and steel stocks on account of the extraordinary prosperity in that trade served to check the decline.

The large receipts of wheat at interior points offset the fears of crop damage, and the good returns on current traffic of various railroads also helped to strengthen the stocks of those properties. These stocks showed a disposition to advance, and it looked like the inauguration of a bull movement when the break in Sugar awakened uneasiness and the making of additional sales on the long side was put a stop to. There was nothing notable in the trading thereafter.

The extreme break in Sugar was 7 points and the rally on covering caused some hardening in the general list. The recovery in Sugar amounted to 3¾, the net loss being 2¾. National Steel, Pressed Steel Car, and Tennessee Coal held their advance rather better than the other steel stocks. There was a spread in the American Smelting stocks, the common weakening sharply while the preferred showed over a point.

The plethoric condition of the money market, the good railway earnings reported, and the general activity and prosperous conditions in all general channels of trade are accepted as causing increased values to securities.

But the sugar trust and other possibilities of a setback to highly speculative stocks as well as the manifest disposition to renew an unbridled speculation in the securities of the new and untried industrial combinations beget distrust and hesitation on the part of capitalists.

Prices were much better maintained in the bond market than in the stock market, but business in that department also was small. Total sales par value, $1,980,000.

United States old 4s, coupon, advanced ¼ and the 3s and the new 4s ¾ in the bid price.

Money on call steady at 2@2½ per cent; last loan, 2. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 487½@488 for demand and at 485¼@485¾ for 60 days; posted rates, 488@487 and 489; commercial bills, 484¾@485¾. Silver certificates, 60¾@61¼. Bar silver, 61¼. Mexican dollars, 48¾. Government bonds strong. State bonds easy; railroad bonds firm.

The total sales of stocks today amounted to 392,007 shares.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing June 5.	Closing June 3.
Amn. Sugar	58,400	145¾	139¾	142¾	144¾
Do pfd	200	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Amn. Tobacco	3,160	97	95	95	90
Amn. Cotton Oil	960	34¾	34¾	34¾	35
Amn. Tel. & Cable	310	102½	100	102½	99
Anaconda	1,100	54½	53	53¾	59
Amn. Tin	600	37	36	37	36
Do pfd	200	84¼	84¼	84½	84½
Atchison	1,300	17¾	17¾	17¾	18¼
Do pfd	19,000	37¾	36¾	37¾	38¼
Amn. Hoop	1,300	30¼	28¾	30¼	28¼
Do pfd	200	75	74½	75	74
Amn. Sil. Mfg. Co.	300	18½	18½	18½	18½
Amn. Malting Co.	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
Amn. St. & Wire	2,200	64	61½	62¾	62¾
Do pfd	1,000	97	96½	96¾	96¾
Amn. Car Foundry	805	19¾	19	19	20
Do pfd	800	63	62¼	63	63
Bklin. Rap. Trans.	16,500	71¾	70¾	71¾	71¾
Balt. & Ohio	200	52¾	52¾	52¾	53¾
Do pfd	300	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Amn. Smelting	2,500	38¾	37	37	38¾
Do pfd	2,100	84	83	84	82¾
Bklin. Un. Gas	200	133	132¾	133	132
Brunswick	10	12¾	12¾	12¾	12
Chi. Termi. pfd	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	50
C., B. & Q.	11,100	124¾	123¾	124¾	124¾
C. & A.	1,000	154½	153	153	151
C., M. & St. P.	4,200	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
C., R. I. & P.	2,000	104¾	104	104¾	104¾
C., L. & P.	700	96	95	96	94
C., M. & St. P. pfd	650	170¼	170	170	170¾
Canada So.	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	54
Ches. & Ohio	500	24½	24½	24½	24½
C., C., C. & St. L.	100	52¾	52¾	52¾	53¾
Do pfd	100	96	96	96	96
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	300	116¾	115¾	115¾	
Canadian Pac.	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	8,500	170	168¾	169¾	170¾
Chi. Traction	900	60¾	59¾	59¾	60¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13
Cont. Tobacco	6,000	44½	43¾	44½	44¾
Do pfd	800	82½	81	81	81¾
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	1,300	46¾	45¾	45¾	44¾
Col. So.	500	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Do 1st pfd	100	43	43	43	43
Do 2d pfd	400	16¼	16	16¼	
Con. Ice	500	42½	42¼	42¼	42¾
Cent. Pac.	400	51½	50¾	50¾	51¾
C., I. & L.	200	9	9	9	
Do pfd	100	41¾	41	41¾	41¾
Chi. Gt. Western	4,700	13¾	13	13¾	13¾
Do pfd. B	400	31¾	29¾	30¾	
D., L. & W.	100	169	169	169	167
Den. & Rio G.	1,500	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½
Do pfd	1,500	71	71	71	71¾
H. V. Coal	1,200	21	21	21	
Do pfd	65	52¾	52¾	52¾	
Erie	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Do 1st pfd	300	34¾	34¾	34¾	
E. & T. H.	800	38¾	38	38¾	
Fed. Steel	18,500	60¾	58¾	59¾	59
Do pfd	4,950	81¾	79¾	80¾	80¾
F. & P. M. pfd	50	62	62	62	
General Elec.	200	118	117¾	117¾	118¾
Glucose	250	69	68	68	70¼
H. B. Claflin	200	108¼	107¾	108¾	108
Int. Paper	1,800	43	42	42¾	43
Do pfd	700	104	103¾	104	104
K. & M.	30	12	12	12	
Louisv. & Nashv.	3,300	66¾	65¾	66¾	66¾
L. S. & M. S.	300	155¾	154¾	155¾	
Do pfd	100	67½	67½	67½	
Int. Silver	900	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Manhattan	10,000	109¾	107¾	107¾	108¼
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1,000	28¾	28¾	28¾	25
Do pfd	1,000	123	123	123	123¼
Met. St. Ry.	5,400	216	211	213	214½
Missouri Pac.	3,100	41½	40¾	40¾	41¾
Mex. National	900	8	7¾	7¾	
Minn. & St. Louis	600	57	55¾	57	55½
Do 2d pfd	450	93½	92	93¼	
Nat. Biscuit	900	48	46¾	47¾	47¾
Nor. Pac.	2,300	46¾	46	46¾	47
Do pfd	500	75¾	75¼	75¼	76
N. Y. Central	2,200	129	128¼	128¾	129
Norfolk & W.	8,300	21	20¾	21	20¾
Do pfd	2,900	68¾	68	68¾	67¾
North Amn. Co.	1,500	12¾	11¾	12¾	11¾
N. Y. Ont. & W.	2,100	75¾	75¼	75¼	75¾
National Lead	600	28¾	28¼	28¾	28
Nat. Steel	1,375	49¾	47	48¼	47¾
Do pfd	1,100	90¾	89¾	90	89½
Phoenix	2,000	3	3	3	3
People's Gas	3,300	117¾	116¾	117	117½
Penn. R. R.	2,100	128¾	128	128	128¾
Pac. Mail	900	47½	47	47	47½
Pullman	200	175¾	175	175¼	175¾
P., C. & St. L.	800	47½	46¾	47¾	47
Do pfd	500	85	85	85	85
Pressed Car	700	49¾	49	49	48¾
Do pfd	100	79½	79½	79½	79
Reading 1st pfd	1,900	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Do 2d pfd	900	34¾	34¾	34	34½
R. Grande W. pfd	100	79	79	79	
Southern Ry.	1,300	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	1,600	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¼
St. J. & G. I. 1st pfd	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	41
Do 2d pfd	100	19	19	19	
Southern Pacific	1,500	31¾	30¾	30¾	31¼
St. L. & S. W.	1,060	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¾
Do pfd	1,000	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¾
St. L. & S. F.	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Do 1st pfd	700	70	67½	70	
Stand. Dist.	500	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Texas Pac.	100	18	18	18	18¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	17,400	63¾	61¼	63¼	62
Third Ave.	100	116	116	116	
Twin City	100	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¼
Union Pac.	8,280	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¾
Do pfd	4,200	76¾	76¼	76¾	76¾
U. S. Rubber	1,400	52	51¾	51¾	52¾
U. S. Leather	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	6
Do pfd	600	69¾	69¼	69¾	70
Union Bag	2,400	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
Do pfd	600	88¾	86	86	81
W. & L. E.	1,400	23	22	23	23¾
Do 2d pfd	200	24¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Wabash pfd	500	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¾
Western Union	4,800	88¾	87¾	88	89
Wis. Cent. pfd	200	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	110	United States	47
American	135	Farmers	125

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg.	100	U. S. old 4s, reg.	112¼
U. S. 2s, reg.	109½	Do coup.	113¾
Do coup.	109½	U. S. 5s, reg.	112¾
U. S. new 4s, reg.	136¾	Do coup.	113¾
Do coup.	138¾	District 3.65s	118½

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS AT 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$41000 Atch gen 4s	103¾@¾	$6000 M K-T 1st 4s	93¾@¾
190000 do adjmt 4s	83¾@¾	10000 do 2d 4s	66¾
2000 Adams Exp 4s	106½	3000 Mont Pow 5s	108
2000 Ann Arbor 4s	93½	5000 N Y Cent 1st 5s	109
2000 Ala class A 4,5s	107	1000 Mut Un 6s	118
2000 Ala class C 4,5s	100	1000 No Pac con	117¾
4000 Bkln Un Gas 5s	119	12000 Nor'n Pac gen	73¾
3000 B W W 1st	101¾	1000 M-S P Ss	97¾
4000 B R T 5s	112¾	2000 do C-P W 5s	123¾
61000 B-O 3½s	103¾@¾	1000 Met W S 6s	97¾
21000 do 4s	102¾@¾	4000 Met St Ry 1st 6s	122¾
5000 B-O S W 1st 4s	96	5000 Met Trac 2d	106¾
8000 B R P 5s	110¾	58000 N-W con 4s	115@115¾
30000 Cent Ga con 5s	101¾	10000 N Y C-M C 3½s	101¾
7000 do 1st inc	60¾@¾	10000 do L S 3½s	102¾@¾
95000 C N J g m 5s	122¾	5000 do reg	102¾
6000 do reg	118	8000 N Y G L 1st	103¾
3000 C-O gen 4½s	94¾	10000 N Y C 1st	107¾
5000 do reg	122	10000 N Y S-W 5s	98
3000 do R-A 1st con	107	10000 N P gen lien 3s	67¼@¾
10000 C B-Q 5s	108¾	10000 do prior 4s	75¾
2000 do deb 5s	111	6000 OR-N 4s	102¾@¾
		1000 do 5s	113¾
		5000 O S L inc B	70¾
		2000 O-M Spring div	105
		17000 Pa Coast 1st 5s	105¾
		2000 P-S 1st	85
		37000 Rdg gen 4s	89¾
		20000 R G W 1st	100¾
		3000 S C-G 1st	108¾@100
		2000 St J-G I 1st	81
		25000 So Ry 5s	110¾@¾
		116000 St L S W 1st	89¾@¾
		70000 do 2d inc	54@¾
		32000 St L-I M 5s	111@¾
		55000 do 4s	86¼
		5000 St L S F gen 6s	126¾
		7000 S A-P 4s	85
		15000 So Pac 4s	85¾
		7000 So Pac Ariz	113¾
		5000 St P P-M 5s	119
		9000 T C-I B div	104
		50000 do Debar 1st	104¾@105
		2000 do Tenn div 1st	107¾@108
		34000 Tex P 2d inc	55¼
		20000 T St L-K C 1st gr	114@¾
		10000 Tol-N O con 5s	106
		20000 U P 4s	106@¾
		12000 U S 5s new	109¾
		3000 Wab 1st 5s	117¾@¾
		10000 do 2d	96¼
		1000 Wilkes-B 1st	107¾
		2000 Wis Cent 1st gr	74
		10000 do 4s (w i)	94¼
		4000 W N Y-P 5s	66
		12000 W-E 1st	107¼

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The Commercial-Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were firm at the opening today, but heavy at the close on free sales from Paris, accompanied by the rumor that two Generals had been arrested. This report was not confirmed, but consols went down ¼. Americans were firm and neglected, but closed slightly lower on New York buying. They dropped at the close. Spanish 4s were weak at 64¾ on the sale of the Caroline Islands. Tintos were 46¾. Anaconds 11 1-16, Utahs 8¼. There were thousands pounds of gold in bars was bought by the bank.

LONDON, June 5.—American securities were dull at the beginning, but improved somewhat. Later the market eased off, but became better, with the final tone quiet but steady. Business was limited to professional traders. Spanish 4s closed at 64¾. Account of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today, £12,000.

Consols for money, 106 11-16; do for the account, 106 13-16. Canadian Pacific, 99¾. Erie, 12¾. Erie first preferred, 35; Illinois Central, 114½; Northern Pacific preferred, 77¾; St. Paul common, 123¾. New York Central, 129¾. Pennsylvania, 65¼; Reading, 10¾; Union Pacific preferred, 76¾; Atchison, 18¾; Grand Trunk, 8; Louisville, 84¾; Anaconda, 11. Bar silver, 27¾d per ounce. Money, 1¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2¼@2 5-16 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for six months' bills, 2¼@2¾ per cent.

BERLIN, June 5.—Foreign securities were maintained firm at the course today, with the exception of Spanish 4s, which declined on account of the feeling of disappointment at the exemption of the external debt from mention in the recent speech of the Queen Regent at the opening of the Cortes. Mexicans were steady in consequence of the announcement of the conversion scheme, which also favored bank shares. Coal shares rose rapidly on the expectation that the syndicate will again increase the price of coal. Iron shares were dull on realizations.

PARIS, June 5.—Business on the bourse today was largely firm, owing to the confidence and energetic measures of the government. Towards the end there was a sharp relapse, owing to many rumors and political apprehensions. Rentes declined heavily, carrying with them the whole list. Spanish 4s were in strong demand, but at first weakened. Kaffirs were also strong.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in the Trading Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Mining stocks:

Challenge	29	Ontario	775
Crown Point	38	Ophir	100
Con. Cal. & Va	155	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	50	Quicksilver	200
Gould & Curtis	27	Quicksilver pfd	700
Hale & Norcross	31	Sierra Nevada	70
Homestake	220	Standard	1.60
Iron Silver	55	Union Con	28
Mexican	40	Yellow Jacket	24

DENVER, Colo., June 5.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Blue Bell	8½	8¾	14,000
Creede C. C	11¾	11¾	5,000
Isabella	79¾	80	1,000
Magnet Rock	5	5¼	6,000
Golden Age	1¾	1¾	10,000
Sacramento	5¼	5¾	5,000

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 5.—[Special.]—Mining stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alamont	4	4¼	18,000
Argentum J	27¼	27¾	650
Anaconda	54	54	500
Alamo	8	8½	5,000
Blue Bell	9	9¼	41,500
C. C. & M	10	11	10,000
Damon	18¾	19	9,000
Elkton	9¾	9¾	4,500
El Paso	23¾	23¾	4,000
Findley	16¾	17¼	23,500
Gold Sovereign	8¼	9¾	3,500
Independence	6¼	6¾	8,500
Isabella	80¾	81¼	18,000
Jackpot	40	40½	1,000
Moon Anchor	102¾	103¾	500
Magnet Rock	4¾	5	5,000
Pharmacist	7¼	7¼	7,500
Portland	197	198	500
Pinnacle	17¼	17¾	65,000
Republic	4¾	5	18,000
Work	29¾	29¾	5,500

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 5.—[Special.]—Mining stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Acacia	8¾	9¼	2,000
Damon	18¾	19	8,000
Enterprise	3	3½	3,500
Gold Sovereign	6¾	6¾	21,000
Findley	17	17	8,000
Isabella	80¾	81¼	7,000
Jack Pot	40	41½	300
Trachyte	5¾	6	1,000
Pharmacist	7¾	7¾	8,000
Pinnacle	17¾	17¾	10,000
Lady Campbell	60¢	70¢	2,000
Work	29¾	29¾	2,000
A. T. C. C. & C	850	925	2,000
Blue Bell	9¼	9¾	96,000
Brother Jonathan	900	925	3,000
Buckhorn	4		1,000
Bonanza King	5¾	6	1,000
Gold Rock	475	525	3,000
Goldstone	1¼	1¾	20,000
Magnet Charta	2¾		10,000
Monarch	6¼	6½	10,000
Magnet Rock	4¾	5	5,000
Oriole	6	6¼	20,000

Visible Supply of Grain.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The statement of visible supply of grain, in store and afloat, on Saturday, June 3, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, is as follows: Wheat, 26,185,000 bu, increase 1,993,000; corn, 13,357,000 bu, decrease 418,000; oats, 8,321,000 bu, increase 438,000; rye, 952,000 bu; increase 243,000; barley, 1,342,000 bu, decrease 112,000.

Elgin Butter Market.

ELGIN, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—Thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty pounds of butter was sold today on the Board of Trade at 18c; market steady.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

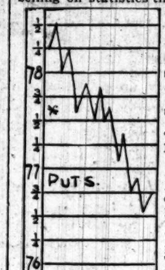
OIL CITY, Pa., June 5.—Credit balances, $1.13. Certificates, $1.13¾ bid for cash. Shipments, three days, 229,408; average, 76,471; runs, three days, 196,116, average, 71,012.

WHEAT BREAKS A CENT

STATISTICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS COUNT AGAINST PIT PRICES.

Visible Supply Increases Nearly Two Million Bushels Instead of Decreasing and Receipts of Spring Wheat Are Away Over Last Season's Level —Corn Is Oversold and Prices Recover Fractionally — Shipping Demand for Coarse Grain Active.

Between liquidation and aggressive local selling on statistics the wheat market ruled



July Wheat Range.

decidedly weak and closed at practically low point and at the level of the lowest prices puts. Cables showed only indifferent response to the advances on this side. The Mark Lane market was quoted "difficult of sale." Liverpool closed at an advance of 1½d over Friday. Paris was only 5 centimes higher. The private cables were much more favorable to holders than the public quotations. They confirmed the most serious reports of damage through southern Russia and particularly in Roumania. The statistics were essentially bearish, although, as was remarked in numerous quarters, they had nothing to do with either increasing the actual supply of wheat or diminishing the demand. The visible supply increase of 1,993,000 bu was entirely out of line with the predictions of a liberal decrease. The English visible increased 556,000 bu, and although the early postings of world shipments were corrected, the movement was looked upon as liberal. Primary receipts were nearly three times those of a year ago, at 1,026,000 bu. Clearances were 316,000 bu. It is the Northwestern movement which puzzles the trade and neutralizes the effect of complaints regarding unfavorable spring wheat crop conditions. The two terminal markets of Minneapolis and Duluth had 884 cars, against 323 a week ago, and 165 a year ago. The larger local movement is a sequel to the recent purchases on a liberal scale of Northwestern wheat to come to Chicago. The inspection yesterday was 94 cars, or considerably over the estimate, with 215 cars expected for today. The Northwest complains of too much rain, and the Northwestern markets are relatively steady. Minneapolis reports fair sales of flour and, taken all together, the Northwestern situation is enough to unsettle the views of traders. The best prices for wheat were made right at the opening, at 78¾c for July and 79½c for September. These prices were at an advance of nearly ⅝c over the close on Saturday. The commission house selling, led by Counselman-Day, Barrett-Farnum, and Logan, was conspicuously heavy, and E. Smith was credited with free sales of wheat. The local cash demand was perhaps a little more active, but largely on elevator account. The demand for wheat for milling purposes was not urgent.

Elevator Houses Selling Corn.

The corn market was sold freely early by all the elevator people, whose selling is taken as an indication of freer country movement. The selling became altogether too popular, and after July corn sold off from 34¼c to 33¾c there was quick recovery of a large part of the decline. Patten, Gifford, and St. Louis houses were good buyers. Clearances were liberal

FAVORS PARKS FOR POOR.

COUNCIL SUBCOMMITTEE RECOMMENDS ESTABLISHING FIVE.

Measure Proposed Will Provide for One on South and Two Each on North and West Sides — Alderman Mavor Declares the $600,000 Needed Can Be Secured — Traction Lines Agree on Removing Tracks from Fortieth Avenue.

The establishment of a system of small parks or breathing spots for women and children in the poorer sections of the city seems now to be in a fair way of accomplishment. Aldermen Mavor, Griffith, and Powers, a subcommittee of the Finance committee of the City Council, which has had the matter in charge, yesterday afternoon voted to recommend the laying out of five such parks, two on the North, two on the West, and one on the South Side. The matter of fixing the exact location of each park was left to the full committee, since every Alderman will want to say something about it, and the question of what land can be had that is suitable for the purpose is an important one.

Alderman Mavor declares the money necessary to carry out the plan can be had. It is estimated the cost will be not more than $600,000. "There will be no difficulty in getting the money," said Alderman Mavor. "Where it was coming from, however, he did not say.

The project grew out of an ordinance put in by Alderman Griffith some time ago, providing for such parks on the North Side only. This was referred to the Finance committee, which named the subcommittee from which now comes the proposal that these parks be established on the West and South Sides as well.

Amends Chicago Terminal Ordinance.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Streets and Alleys West, which has had charge of the ordinance of the Chicago Terminal company asking for a right of way in Fortieth avenue, met during the afternoon and recommended the ordinance for passage after it had been amended in an important particular. The right of way asked for is from Twelfth street to Division. For part of this distance there are now four tracks in the street, all on the west side of it. They were allowed by the Town board of Cicero when Fortieth avenue was the dividing line between Cicero and Chicago. Two of the tracks are used by the Chicago Terminal Transfer railroad company and two belong to the Suburban Street Car company. Between them they block all access to the west side of the street, while on the east side is a clear roadway. The amendment agreed to by the representatives of the two companies was that these four tracks be taken up and in their stead two be laid in the middle of the street which are to be used by both companies alike.

Favors Anti-Fireworks Ordinance.

The Finance committee voted to report favorably Alderman Bennett's ordinance forbidding the setting off of fireworks anywhere within the limits of the city except on July 4, when permission may be given by the Mayor by proclamation, and which especially forbids giving exhibitions of fireworks in inclosures for profit. The measure is aimed to stop such shows as that called "Cuba," which was given in Alderman Bennett's ward near the old Coliseum site a year ago, and which proved the occasion for much complaint among residents in the neighborhood, who appealed to the Mayor to refuse a permit for a continuance of the exhibition.

Decides Police Matron's Case.

Judge Neely decided in favor of the Mayor in what is known as the "police matrons" case. Some of the eligibles on the civil service lists for these positions claimed the clause in the civil service law reading "the Mayor shall appoint a matron for each of the police stations of the city" meant that he should name such a matron, whether one was really needed or not. The Judge held if there is no need for a matron in any case the Mayor is not bound to name one.

Sends In Civil Service Opinion.

Corporation Counsel Walker has sent to President Lindblom of the Civil Service commission his opinion in the matter of the contest of the commission with the Board of Education as to what constitutes a "holdover" among the latter's employés. As was stated in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, Mr. Walker holds the Civil Service commission is in the right and that "holdovers" among the employés of the Board of Education are only those who were at work for it before Aug. 26, 1895, the date when the civil service was classified by the commission.

Both the commission and the Board of Education agreed to abide by Mr. Walker's opinion. The board accordingly will have to fill all such places from the eligible lists of the commission.

DE BARAS ARE FOUND GUILTY.

Convicted of Using the United States Mails to Defraud Residents of Great Britain.

Baron Edgar de Bara and his wife, Fannie, yesterday were found guilty in the United States District Court of having used the mails to defraud residents of Great Britain. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty" in both cases after a deliberation of three hours. The extreme penalty for the total of twenty-five counts is a fine of $12,000 and twelve years' imprisonment. Judge Kohlsaat, however, reserved sentence until the arguments for a new trial are made by the defendants' attorneys.

United States Attorneys Bethea and Morrison were pleased with the verdict and praised Postoffice Inspectors Stuart and Mayer for making the chain of evidence so complete. When the attention of the Chicago postal authorities was called to the swindle nine months ago by the British Consul at Chicago it was only known that numerous subjects of the British kingdom had been defrauded out of large sums of money by one "George B. Henschel" and a "Miss E. Wilson," who received mail at room 513, 115 Dearborn street, and conducted a printing establishment in West Madison street. After a long search the clews led up to the "Baron" and the "Baroness" de Bara, and neither of the two was then in Chicago. They were arrested at St. Augustine, Fla., and after a hard legal battle were brought to Chicago.

To avoid the possibility of the prisoners escaping on a technicality the government authorities had secured from the commissioners at New York papers of extradition by which the De Baras could be at once taken to England to stand trial for another and distinct swindling scheme. It is probable these will be used when the defendants have served whatever sentence Judge Kohlsaat may pass on them. The attorneys for the defense expect to get a new trial because of alleged errors in the instructions of the court to the jury.

PUSHING BLIND PIG CASES.

Nine Men Arrested on Charges of Selling Liquor in South Side Prohibition District.

Nine men charged with selling liquor in the prohibition district of Woodlawn, Hyde Park, and Kingsbury will appear before Justice Quinn this morning to make explanations. They are:

N. L. Davis, druggist, 701 West Sixty-third street.
James Jansen, 5753 Wentworth avenue.
Paul Durham, 5749 Wentworth avenue.
John Kohler, 5473 Drexel avenue, seven State and seven city warrants.
"John Doe," 5631 Cottage Grove avenue, twelve charges.
John Anderson, 414 Forty-third street, ten warrants.
William Dunning, 4313 Cottage Grove avenue, six warrants.
Louis Lipman, 321 East Forty-third street, six warrants.
Emanuel Soling, 4423 Cottage Grove avenue, six warrants.

"In a short time," said Inspector Hunt, "I expect to have in custody numerous other violators of the prohibition laws in my district as well as traveling blind pigs. I will also have my men stationed in the various summer resorts bordering on the lake."

At a dinner party given by a New York millionaire "Gold Seal" Champagne was served. When asked by the host, each guest proclaimed the wine was a special imported brand, and all were surprised when he told them it was Urbana Wine Co.'s "Gold Seal."

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

It is probable that rates may be called off at St. Paul, notwithstanding the visit of managers there last week, for the situation is still declared to be unsatisfactory. One of the agents whose presence was greatly desired was not in St. Paul at the time of the committee's visit, and consequently did not take part in the conferences, so the outcome was not entirely satisfactory to the members of the Chicago committee. Some of the managers, that would regret to see a rate war, that might spread to other places and be exceedingly hard to check, are yet in favor of throwing rates off, believing that only a wholesome lesson will be of value to the St. Paul agents. Temporary makeshifts have proved of no avail in St. Paul after the visit of other committees there, and consequently some of the managers feel that drastic measures alone will restore peace to that city.

W. F. Braun, Cook County special agent for the London Assurance of England, has resigned to take the special agency of the Milwaukee Mechanics' for northern Illinois. Announcement was made yesterday of Mr. Braun's plans and the news came as a surprise to the Committee. Mr. Braun has been with the London for ten years in his present capacity, and during that time has had complete charge of the company's Chicago and Cook County business, and no idea of his making a change was entertained. Mr. Braun has made a host of friends on the street, who will be sorry to see him leave.

B. L. West has been appointed State agent of the Insurance Company of North America for Iowa, and the officers and Executive committee of the Illinois State board gave him a farewell dinner last evening at the Athletic club. Mr. West has been for some time Illinois special agent of the North America, and now goes to Des Moines to succeed Charles H. Turner, resigned. At the dinner he was presented with a silver smoking ensemble by his associates. The following were present:

W. E. Vandeventer,	R. N. Jessup,
C. F. Persch,	Carlile Anderson,
C. H. Silksworth,	W. D. Bradshaw,
J. J. Johnson,	H. N. Kelsey.
B. L. West,	

The Life Underwriters' association of Chicago will celebrate the battle of Bunker Hill as usual at its June banquet, which will be held on Friday, June 16. General Anderson, Commander of the Department of the Lakes, will deliver an address. Charles B. Soule will read an original patriotic poem.

The Trial board, which is to act on the charges against Maitland & McAvoy, assembled yesterday afternoon, but adjourned till Thursday.

Charges have been preferred against J. J. Coffey & Co. for alleged dividing commissions with the assured.

New York, June 5.—[Special.]—Encouraged by the success of the Chicago meeting in organizing a local compact, plate glass insurance men here are endeavoring to better the condition of the business in the Metropolitan district. An agreement has been in operation for some time among a few of the companies, but its scope has been limited. The parties to it are the Lloyds, Metropolitan, New York, New Jersey, and Union Casualty. The agreement between these companies is simply to maintain stop rates, and not to touch each other's expirations at or below those rates. A committee is now working to secure the adoption of better rates and to get more companies to join the compact.

SHOWS EFFECTS OF BAD WATER

Weekly Bulletin of Health Department Points to an Increase in Deaths from Intestinal Diseases.

The weekly bulletin of the Health department, issued yesterday, showed the deaths that occurred and were reported last week number 405, thirty-five less than for the previous week and thirteen more than for the corresponding week of 1898. It calls attention to the effects of the prolonged bad sanitary quality of the public water supply, as seen in the steady increase of deaths from acute intestinal diseases. The consumption mortality was a little more than 11 per cent of the total deaths.

DEVICE FOR SPINNING METAL.

Invention of a Cleveland Man Which May Have an Important Effect on Manufacturing.

Cleveland, O., June 5.—James H. Bevington, a Cleveland inventor, has completed a device for spinning metal which promises to work important changes in various lines of manufacturing. The principle upon which the discovery is based is simple. The metal that is spun is in tubular form, and is placed in a lathe, which turns at the rate of 1,800 revolutions a minute. In a moment's time the metal becomes hot and softens from the friction, and can then be shaped by the operator according to his wishes.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Hutchinson—191968—Anastasia Moran vs. James Donnelly; on findg., $200.

Judge Kavanagh—191969—Olof Nilsson vs. Wright & Co.; on findg., $250; sat.

Judge Chetlain—186918—Charles K. Moore vs. Searle & Hatch; on findg., $102; sat.

Judge Tuley—188810—Aug. F. Snyder vs. Henry F. Wade; on findg., $781.86.—192987—Western F. & G. Co. vs. Fred Wehmeyer; on findg., $1,195078—Walter C. Newberry vs. Fred Wehmeyer; same, $500.

Judge Tuthill—184806—S. F. Fogg vs. G. D. Williams; on findg., $200; appl.

Judge Garver—188977—Jos. Hartwig vs. Paulina Wall; on findg., $95; sat.—188037—Wm. A. Bowron vs. C. W. Comstock; on ver., $168.27.

Judge Gibbons—194096—Charles J. Smith vs. James Wright; by defft., $4,515.—194215—P. L. Evans, etc., vs. John W. McCarthy et al.; same, $900.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—7565—Ginger vs. Chinn; dec.—7199—Hoffman vs. Lasher; dec. sale.

Judge Ball—196509—Ayrwin vs. Fletcher; dec. sale.

Judge Tuthill—2208—Foster vs. Foster; dec. div.—6420—Sherwin vs. Bryant; def. dec.—7488—Pike vs. Pike; dec. div.

Judge Baker—3906—Metcalf vs. Nolan; dec. sale.—5147—Bartels vs. Dreeland; same.

Judge Garver—181509—Sherming vs. Sherming; dec. div.—6501—Stern vs. Stern; same.

Judge Dunne—4788—Hanecy vs. Oman; dec.

Judge Haney—7952—Hutchinson vs. Hutchinson; dec. div.

Judge Bishop—7539—Muehling vs. Muehling; dec. div.

Judge Neely—3361—Drassell vs. Desjardins; dec. 4319—Fowler vs. Breisling; dec.

Calls Quasi-Criminal Docket.

There was a general preliminary call of the quasi-criminal docket before Judge Holdom in the Criminal Court yesterday. The docket contained 131 cases, many having been continued from the last October call. There was the dismissal of a large number of cases, in which the appeal was not followed up and the process of the justice court was therefore authorized. Many cases were set for trial. There were ten cases against the Chicago City Railway Company, in which appeals are made from fines imposed for violations of the fender ordinance. Charges of violations of the smoke ordinance and that prohibiting the sale of opium will be heard during the term.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

1079—Charles W. Blackman, liabilities $900; no assets. Knight & Wetzel, attorneys.

1080—Edwin S. Collins, liabilities $600; no assets. C. R. Napier, attorney.

1081—William E. Stalling liabilities $5,000; no assets. C. H. Jackson, attorney.

1082—Andrew and Christian Olson, liabilities $14,466; assets, $2,500. Lackner & Butler, attorneys.

1083—William M. Marr, liabilities $700; no assets. C. R. Napier, attorney.

1084—Jacob Jaeger, liabilities $2,500; no assets. F. Kingsland, attorney.

1085—George Tschappat, liabilities $17,800; assets $5,000. Knight & Wetzel, attorneys.

1086—Julius Edson, liabilities $230,400; no assets. Hiss & McKittrick, attorneys.

1087—Edward Ukena, liabilities $616,000; no assets. J. R. Ward, attorney.

1088—George Nicholson, liabilities $20,100; no assets. S. J. Howe, attorney.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Kavanagh—10118, 1669, 11236, 11561, 11571, 11572, 11579, 11670, 11676, 10599, 11236, 11561, 11571, 11572, 11579, 11670, 11676, 10599, 11236, 12476, 12478, 12566, 12567, 12566, 12566, 12567, 12566, 12567, and 12568 on hearing.

Judge Brentano—7851, 454, 33 on hearing.

Judge Garver—3075, 7266, 3730, 3852, 3903, 8973, 3986, 4000, 4018, 4067, 4113, 4208, 3530, 15467, 4847, 4849, 4853, 8346, 8352, 8224, 1346, 303 on hearing.

Judge Holdom—Motions of course and 7113.

Judge Haney—5843, 527, 8385, 7263, 8456, 5857, 2853, 5417, 2765, 5346, 10665, 6886, 6320, 1914, 3776 on trial.

Judge Ball—Set cases.

Judge Tuley—2847, 2870, 2691, 2779, 2950, 2992, 3004, 3004, 3127, 3138, 3149, 3159, 3171, 3182, 3193.

Judge Tuthill—193855, 193720 on trial.

Judge Hutchinson—9732, 9818, 9859, 9869, 9971, 9972, 9973, 9979, 9981, 9986, 9987, 9989, 13353, 9979, 9734, 9979, 9734, 9979, 9670, 9681 on trial.

Judge Clifford—No court this week.

Judge Neely—194083, 5893, 6237, 6270, 5339, 5262, 6281, 6303, 6315, 6335, 6357, 6379, 6406, 6417, 6428, 5736 on trial.

Judge Smith—No announcement.

Judge Gibbons—194096, 5524 on trial.

Judge Hutchinson—9732, 9818, 9859, 9869, 9971, 9972, 9973, 9979, 9981, 9986, 9987, 9989, 13353, 9979, 9734, 9979, 9734, 9979, 9670, 9681 on trial.

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Judge Tuthill—193855, 193720 on trial.

Judge Hutchinson—9732, 9818, 9859, 9869, 9971, 9972, 9973, 9979, 9981, 9986, 9987, 9989, 13353, 9979, 9734, 9979, 9734, 9979, 9670, 9681 on trial.

Judge Clifford—No court this week.

Judge Neely—194083, 5893, 6237, 6270, 5339, 5262, 6281, 6303, 6315, 6335, 6357, 6379, 6406, 6417, 6428, 5736 on trial.

Judge Smith—No announcement.

Judge Gibbons—194096, 5524 on trial.

Judge Chetlain—9821, 10040, 9128, 9631, 9932, 9999, 10332, 10064, 13340a, 2240, 2256, 3388, 9389, 9390, 9391, 9392, 9393, 9394, 9395, 9396, 12275, 7653, 1458, 8126, 2376 on trial. 1804 at 2 p. m.

Judge Carter—Criminal Court—Motions of course and 17168 in re Mullowney. 14566.

Judge Batten—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Stein—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—2239, 3377.

Judge Clifford—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—3027, 3040, 3050, 3075, 3065, 3738, 3055, 3894, 3046, 3947, 3948, 3949.

Judge Garver—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—2306, 8406, 732.

Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—4946, 3331, 3878, 3879, 3822, 3866, 3722, 3723, 3724, 3725, 3923, 3945.

Judge Holdom—Quasi criminal docket cases.

Judge Richmond—United States District Court—Criminal trial calendar.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

DEMORALIZATION IN WESTERN PASSENGER ASSOCIATION RATES.

Commissions Paid for Kansas City and St. Paul Business Give the Scalpers a Rich Harvest—Heavy Percentage of Flour, Grain, and Provisions Carried from Chicago to the Atlantic Seaboard by the Big Four — New Electric Line.

Demoralization in rates prevails throughout the territory of the Western Passenger association both east and west of the Missouri River. The commission of $3 a ticket from Chicago to Kansas City which the railroads are paying enables scalpers to sell tickets to Kansas City for $9, while the rate charged by the railways is $12.50. The Modern Woodmen are having a convention in Kansas City and for this occasion the railroad made a round-trip rate of one fare plus $2. One of the roads refused to put on a restrictive signature ticket, and in consequence all other lines are selling the cheap tickets without restrictions. This enables the scalpers to buy up the return coupons and they are selling the tickets to Chicago at a cut of $3 a ticket. Some of the roads now threaten to make an open rate of one fare for the round trip.

Commissions paid on St. Paul tickets are even larger than those on Kansas City business. Scalpers are selling tickets to St. Paul at from $9 to $9.50.

The General Passenger Agents have been trying for some time to bring order out of chaos by reorganizing the Western Passenger association and the adoption of more stringent rules and regulations, but thus far nothing has been accomplished, owing to the disinclination of the Union Pacific to act in concert with the other roads. Another meeting of the General Passenger Agents will be held in this city tomorrow to resume the work of revision of the agreement and give further consideration to the immigrant rate complications.

Export and through shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago to Atlantic seaports by the ten east-bound roads last week were 66,859 tons, against 78,941 tons for the week previous and 77,072 tons for the corresponding week last year. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows:

Baltimore and Ohio.	8.1	Michigan Central	6.8
Big Four	20.7	Pittsburg	12.0
Chicago and Erie	13.1	Pan-Handle	3.9
Grand Trunk	4.7	Fort Wayne	5.9
Lake Shore	17.4	Wabash	5.4

The unusually large percentage of grain carried by the Big Four gave rise to a suspicion that tariff rates have not been maintained by that road. Ordinarily the Big Four takes out from Chicago in a week from 2 to 5 per cent of the east-bound tonnage.

Flour shipments last week were 6,528 tons, against 3,844 last year; grain, 45,875, against 59,400 tons; provisions, 14,456 tons, against 16,728 tons.

The contract for the construction of the Lima, Toledo and Cincinnati electric railroad will be let this week. The road is to parallel the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, touching all the principal cities between Toledo and Dayton, where connection will be made for Cincinnati. The road is to be 153 miles long—the longest electric road in the world.

Work Begins on a New Railroad.

Mason City, Ia., June 5.—[Special.]—Dirt was thrown at noon today in this city for grading the road between Blue Earth City, Minn., and Belle Plain, Ia., a distance of 149 miles. The construction company states that the road will be completed this season.

Railroad Notes.

Lake Erie and Western earnings for the fourth week in May were $115,100, against $93,145 for the same week last year.

Gross earnings of the Monon road for the fourth week in May were $103,818, against $101,771 for the same month last year.

Gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western railway for the fourth week of May, 1899, show an increase of $26,232. Total increase since the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, to date is $482,821.

For the annual convention of the Young People's Christian union of the United Presbyterian Church at Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 2 to 7, the Central Passenger association roads will sell tickets at a rate of one first-class fare for the round trip.

The St. Louis and San Francisco railroad has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on its first preferred stock, payable July 3. Books close June 22 and reopen July 4. The dividend on the second preferred was declared some time ago.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—A fair business was done in grain at 2 cents on corn to Buffalo. Charters—To Buffalo —Palmer, Paris, Elfinmere, two boats not reported. It is believed to be taken by vessel agents at higher rates are being paid on ore from Escanaba than are given out at Cleveland, otherwise they cannot explain why some ships are being sent for ore after being offered grain cargoes at a higher freight than is given out.

CLEVELAND, O.—The freight market opens the week quietly. Boats for early loading have all been placed, and no charters were reported.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Shipments of iron ore last week were 16,071 tons, making a total for the season of 327,051 tons.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Chartered—To Buffalo, Duncan.

Vessel Movements.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Topeka, Erie; Frost.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Iosco, Ewen, Farwell.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Marion. Cleared—Schlesinger, Louisiana, Maryland, Manchester, Escanaba; Empire City, Two Harbors; Ionia, Escanaba.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Car Ferries 1 and 2, midnight. Up—Advance, Alert, Apprentice Boy, Wyman, noon; Fischer and consorts, 1 p. m.; Milton, 2.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Mariska, Hundred Fifteen, Bulgaria, Mahoning, Conestora, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Wenona, Bangor, Two Harbors; Topeka, Egan, Milwaukee.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Nicholas, Alaska, Sage, Ranney, Wolf, Baldwin, Spokane, Algeria, Glenora, Fayette, Iowa, Clyde, Wolf, Milwaukee; Ranney, Moore, Chicago.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Blanchard, 9:40 last night; Juniata, 9:50; Majestic, 1:20 a. m.; Pathfinder, 3:30; Kansas City, 4:30; Strong, 5; Neosho, Pueblo, 4:40; Strong, 9; Chemung, 10; Black, 2 p. m.; Sheffield, Mowatt, 4:30; Favorite, 5:30; Thomas Maxham, 5:40; Marquette, 7; Illinois —Syracuse, 9:20 last night; Venice, 11; Thew, 1:10; Rochester, 12:30 a. m.; Armour, 3; Mary Boyce, Curry, Isabella Boyce, 4:40; Cambria, 6; Tempest, and consorts, 6:20; Vance, Pickands and consorts, 7; Mendota, 8:30; Lawrence (schooner), 8; Oceanus, 8:30; West Side, 8:40; Iron Age, 9; Queen, 9:30; Livingstone, 10:30; Pioneer, Chattanooga, 12:20; Johnson, 1; Delaware, 1:50; Whitaker, 2:30; Stafford, John Oades, 4; Rio Grande, 4:30; Omaha, 8:30. Wind southwest, fresh, cloudy.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Hanna, 7:30 last night; Selkirk, Selkirk, Adams, 9:30; McWilliams, 2:30 a. m.; Pontiac, 2:40; Manhattan, 5:30; Oglebay, R. Wallace, 9:30; Rhodes, Clinton, Grimsby, 8:10; Selwyn Eddy, Indie, Panther, Milo, Exile, Crosthwaite, 10:30; Gilbert, Yale, noon; Oliver, Hudson, 2 p. m.; Tecumseh, Marengo, Merrimac, 5; John Owen, 5:30; Thomson and whalebacks, 6; Wright, Columbia, 6:30; Langell, Arenac, Moore, Inter Laken, Gilchrist, 8. Down—Richards, Hutchinson, 2:30 last night; Pratt, Athens, midnight; Frontenac, Black, 1:20 a. m.; Lanell, Hoyt, Comstock, 2:30; Orinoxo, 2:50; Johnson, Sauber, 3:40; Stevens, 4:30; Michigan, 5; Vulcan, 6:50; Gratwick, Moravia, 8; Castalia, 9:30; Iosco, Owen, Farrington, 3:30; Lagonda, 4; United Empire, 5; Charles Eddy, Meaford, 8:20.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Lincoln, Gebhart, St. Paul, 9:30 last night; Kelley, Negaunee, 9:50; Arabian, 10; Willmarth, Bryant, Van Vittle, 11:40; Bielman, 1:30 a. m.; Hiawatha, 2; Boston, 4; Veronica, Amboy, 6:20; Saranac, 6:20; Hennepin, 7:40; Iron Chief, Schoolcraft, 8:30; Constitution, 11:20; Maritana, Manda, 2 p. m.; Gratwick [steel], 2:30; Calvin, Ceylon, 2:50; Rose and barges, Selwyn Eddy, 3:10; Pasadena, 5; Down—Glidden, Minch, Warmington, 9:10 last night; New Orleans, 9:30; Cort, Russell, Whitcomb, Bartlett, 12:40 a. m.; Monomonee, 1; Fitzgerald, 2:40; Parnell, 4; Arthur Orr, Mohawk, 8; Marina, Marcia, 1; Wissahickon, 8:40; Ramapo, 9:40; Penobscot, 10:30; Iron Owen, Italia, Australia, 11:20; Andaste, 2 p. m.; Neshoto, 2:10; Niagara, 3:10; Superior City, 4:10; Cumberland, 5:30; Donaldson and barges, 8:40; Japan, 8:50.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—I. Sands, Charlevoix, Alice, Pine Lake; I. J. Boyce, Rapid River; H. J. Kendall, Grand Marais; Arcadia, Arcadia; Ellida, Jordan; Mary Mehlenbacher, Sturgeon Bay; Erie; Peerless, Duluth; Conemaugh, Milwaukee; Buffalo; Saxon, Depot Harbor; Baltimore, Fairport; Coal—Ellida, Ogdensburg; Wm. Edwards, Fedora, Erie; D. C. Whitney, Ashland, Buffalo; Light—Huron, City of Berlin, South Chicago.

Cleared—Merchandise—Conemaugh, Buffalo. Grain—P. Minch, Fairport; Biwabik, Ed McWilliams, Buffalo; Light—F. Ralph, Milwaukee; F. W. Fletcher, East Jordan; Manistee, Manistee; A. Mosher, Masonville; Naiad, Pine Lake; L. A. Kaw, Van Harbor; H. B. Pereue, Empire; M. Sisson, Flat Rock; H. Tabor, Bark River.

Michigan Supreme Court.

Lansing, Mich., June 5.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court announced the following decisions today:

Affirmed—The people vs. Longwell; Stevens vs. McLaughlin; Consumers' Lumber Company vs. Sturgeon River Lumber Co.; Heath vs. Heath; Markillie vs. Markillie; Davidson vs. Fox; Quinn vs. Sullivan; Loud vs. Somerby; Kimber vs. Township of Vienna; Blackman vs. Simpson; Rumsey vs. Estate of Settle; Braitsch vs. Township of Mason; Calkins vs. Barnum; Winder vs. Sanchez; Jacobson vs. Ismond.

Reversed—McKay vs. Genesee County Savings Bank; Higley vs. Laidlaw; Stockman vs. Mitchell; Smalley vs. Bodinus; Donaldson vs. Crane; Bennett vs. Eddy; Irlon vs. City of Saginaw; Ismond vs. Scougale.

Mandamus denied in Attorney General vs. Board of Supervisors of Kalkaska and Antrim Counties.

WHEAT BREAKS A CENT.

(Continued from ninth page.)

@1.85. Bran—Firmer; sacked lots, east track, 67c. Hay—Quiet; timothy, $9.00@12.00; prairie $6.00@8.00. Whisky—Steady, $1.26. Iron cotton ties—Quiet, 85c. Bagging—Quiet, 6@6½c. Dry salt meats—Quiet; boxed shoulders, $4.37½; extra shorts, $4.87½; clear ribs, $5.00; clear sides, $5.12½. Bacon—Quiet; boxed shoulders, $5.25; extra shorts, $5.37½; clear ribs, $5.50; clear sides, $5.75. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 42,000 bu; corn, 297,000 bu; oats, 50,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 58,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—There was realizing on the opening, and the market declined about ⅜c. The opening decline carried through to noon without further fluctuations. July opened at 75¾c, and sold off to 74¼@74⅜c at noon. In the last hour the market was steady, closing at 74⅛@74⅜c. Cash wheat—There was good demand from millers for spot wheat and trading had snap. Elevators were fair buyers of No. 1 Northern to arrive. No. 1, 75@76c; generally 75@76c; No. 2, 74@74¼c; to arrive, 74@74¼c; No. 3, 72@74c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5.—Close—Wheat—July, 66½c; September, 70¾c; cash, No. 2 hard, 69@71c; No. 3, 66@69c; No. 2 red, 75@77c; No. 3, 70@73c. No. 2 spring, 68@70c; No. 3, 65@66c. Corn—July, 30¼c; September, 30½c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 30¾c; No. 2 white, 30¾@31c; No. 3, 30@30½c. Oats—Cash, No. 2 white, 29½@29¾c; No. 2 mixed, 28c. Hay—Choice timothy, $8.50@9.00; choice prairie, $7.50@7.75. Butter—Creamery, 15¼c; dairy, 13c. Eggs—Fresh, 11c.

DULUTH, Minn., June 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 74c; July, 74c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 70¼c; July, 70¾c; September, 70c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 70¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69¾c. Oats, 28¼@27c. Rye, 57c. Barley, 46c. Flax—Cash, 66c; September, 65c. Corn, 32½c. Wheat—Receipts, 146,670 bu; shipments, 253,251 bu.

TOLEDO, O., June 5.—Wheat—Lower, weak; No. 2 cash, 78c; July, 70c bid. Corn—Lower, weak; No. 2 mixed, 33½c. Oats—Active, lower; No. 2 mixed, 26c. Rye—Dull, lower; No. 2 cash, 57c. Clover-seed—Dull, lower; prime cash, new, $3.75; October, $4.80. Oil—Unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 5.—Spirits turpentine—Nothing doing; closed steady at 34½@35c. Resin—Dull, 90@95c. Crude turpentine—Quiet, $1.25, $2.10, and $2.20. Tar—Firm, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 5.—Spirits turpentine—Firm, 35¼c. Resin—Firm and unchanged.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 5.—Wheat—Spot, No. 2 red Western winter, firm, 6s; No. 1 red Northern, Duluth, firm, 6s 4½d; No. 1 California, no stock. Futures steady; July 6s 1d; September, 6s 2d. Corn—Spot, American mixed, new firm, 3s 4½d; American mixed, old firm, 3s 6d. Futures steady; June, 3s 5¼d; July, 3s 5¾d; September, 3s 6¼d.

Provisions—Hams—Short cut, firm, 42s. Bacon —Short rib, firm, 28s 6d; clear bellies, steady, 28s; shoulders, square, firm, 25s. Cheese—American finest white, easy, 50s; do colored, easy, 46s 6d; cardinal easy, 45s.

Imports of wheat into Liverpool for the week: From Atlantic ports, 60,900 qrs; Pacific ports, none; coast, 21,000 qrs; total, 81,900 qrs. Imports of corn into Liverpool from Atlantic ports for the week, 58,200 qrs.

Cotton—Spot, good business done; prices firm. American middling, 3 13-32d. The sales of the day were 15,000 bales, of which 3,500 were for speculation and export, and included 13,000 American. Receipts, 14,000 bales, including 13,300 American. Futures opened and closed steady, with a moderate demand; American mid., l. m. c., June, 3 23-64d sellers; June and July, 2 23-64d sellers; July and August, 2 23-64d buyers; August and September, 2 23-64d buyers; September and October, 3 23-64@3 25-64d buyers; October and November, 3 22-64d sellers; November and December, 3 21-64d buyers; December and January, 3 21-64d buyers; January and February, 3 21-64d buyers; February and March, 3 22-64d value; March and April, 3 23-64d sellers; April and May, 3 23-64@3 24-64d value.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs received at the down-town packing-houses not included) for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 5	19,500	200	41,000	19,000
Totals last week	51,941	5,130	183,658	58,500
Previous week	53,052	4,249	194,630	65,961
Cor. week 1898	42,870	3,759	121,075	68,173
Cor. week 1897	43,643	3,677	160,107	62,436
Shipments—				
Monday, June 5	4,500	619	8,500	1,000
Totals last week	17,205	619	31,383	4,513
Previous week	19,177	754	38,547	4,213
Cor. week 1898	13,936	1,191	31,729	12,227
Cor. week 1897	11,949	413	23,543	6,948

Monday's receipts, with comparisons at four markets.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	19,500	40,000	19,000
Kansas City	2,800	7,200	6,000
Omaha	800	5,000	300
St. Louis	3,700	6,100	6,100
Totals	26,800	58,300	31,400
Cor. day last week	22,400	53,300	17,100
Cor. day 1898	21,400	48,800	23,400
Cor. day 1897	30,600	53,300	29,400

Eleven markets received 93,300 cattle, against 91,400 a week ago, 85,600 a year ago, and 94,500 the corresponding Monday two years ago.

The receipts are estimated at 26,800 cattle, 23,000 hogs, and 9,000 sheep, against 8,001 cattle, 37,634 hogs, and 10,408 sheep a week ago, when we reported the washout run. Receipts a year ago, 2,848 cattle, 21,023 hogs, and 13,027 sheep.

There was a big increase in the number of cars of live stock received last week, compared with the corresponding week last year. The total was 5,713, or 1,075 more than a year ago, and 747 more than two years ago.

Average weight of the 3,451,307 hogs received at the Chicago Stock-Yards the first five months of this year, 231 lbs. The 3,559,815 received a year ago averaged 227 lbs, and the 3,322,095 received the first five months of 1897 averaged 238 lbs. Average last week, 234 lbs, against 237 lbs the previous week, 231 lbs a month ago, 233 lbs a year ago, and 238 lbs two years ago.

Carloads of live stock received at the Chicago Stock-Yards the first five months of this year 106,781, against 112,781 a year ago, and 108,186 two years ago. The Northwestern, Milwaukee, and Illinois Central roads showed an increase compared with a year ago, while the Burlington and the Rock Island decreased. Following is the standing of the five leading Western roads:

Railroads.	1899.	1898.
Northwestern	25,377	26,029
Burlington	22,376	25,491
Milwaukee	20,615	18,589
Illinois Central	11,527	10,514
Rock Island	9,946	10,130

Droves of packing hogs averaging 215@224 lbs cost $3.78@3.79, and 164@172 lbs $3.81. Armour bought 3,000; Anglo-American, 4,500; Boyd & Lunham, 2,500; Chicago, 3,000; Continental, 700; Hammond, 800; International, 3,500; Lipton, 1,700; Morris, 2,000; Swift, 7,200; butchers, 1,500; shippers, 8,500; total, 41,900; left over, 1,100.

The Drovers' Journal's cablegram quotes best American cattle at London and Liverpool, 11½@12c per lb, against 11½@12¼c a week ago, and 10@11c a year ago.

Average weight of hogs at Omaha last month 251 lbs, against 247 lbs for April; 257 lbs for May, 1898; 271 lbs for May, 1897; and only 217 lbs for May, 1895, when the drought forced a good many unmatured hogs to market. At Omaha last month Armour bought 55,731 hogs; Cudahy, 54,622; Swift, 46,430; Hammond, 39,388; and the Omaha Pack

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MEN—TO TAKE ORDERS; CAN MAKE $3 TO $5 a day all summer; sells itself. Address, own stamped envelope, to JENNINGS, 192 Michigan-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

MEN AND WOMEN—TO CANVASS CONTRACTOR; something new; a good thing; big money for right parties. Address N 548, Tribune.

RELIABLE SALESMEN CAN SECURE PERMANENT profitable occupation, presenting financiers a favorable proposition by business-like, practical proposition. Call 1237 Stock Exchange.

SALESMAN—A RELIABLE SALESMAN WILL be employed in this office for new branch of the business. Call this morning. 1033 Masonic Temple.

SALESMAN—SELLING CANDIES CAN MAKE money and make it easy selling our beverages; money and trade made. Chicago Wine and Beverage Co., 87 Van Buren-st.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED HAT SALESMAN wanted by H. C. FRANKLIN, Hat Department, P. M. Atwood, Clark and Madison-sts.

SALESMAN—TO CALL ON CITY DRUG TRADE in Chicago line. Address N 526, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED SOUTH SIDE real estate salesman in down-town office. Address N 527, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—OF GOOD ADDRESS; SALARY and commission; must be able to approach cultivated people; thorough instructions given and new goods; expert salesmen. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m. International Society (Eldridge), 537 to 551 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—IN EVERY COUNTY, BY WHOLESALE manufacturing house, to sell teas, coffees, and groceries to farmers; liberal inducements; exclusive territory. JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 and 22 State-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—CITY MEN WHO WANT TO make money; good hustlers can do it easy selling our goods. Chicago Wine and Beverage Co., 391 and 393 Van Buren-st.

SALESMEN—DETACHABLE TEETH BELT fasteners; strictly commission. Crescent Belt Fastener Co., 76 Lexington-av., New York.

SOLICITORS—A1 MERCANTILE AGENCY SOliciting on commission basis; only those who are workers need apply. Good opportunity for men of ability. Address N 574, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—AN EXPERIENCED AND ENERgetic salesman. Influential daily credit men's paper wants hustling advertising man; no time to waste with incompetents. Address N 606, Tribune.

Boys.

BOY—IN LOCAL DEPARTMENT FIRE INSURance office; one acquainted with streets. Address N 561, Tribune office.

Trades.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKERS OF ALL kinds, finishers, chippers, blacksmiths; also moulders. Roken Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

BRICKLAYERS—GOOD BRICKLAYERS, UNION wages, 40 hour; no Sunday work. Apply at once to Mills Station, Braddock, Pa.

DRAFTSMAN—MECHANICAL; YOUNG MAN with some experience in structural and crane work; apply immediately. Whiting Foundry Equipment Co., Harvey, Ill.

GOOD CROWN AND BRIDGE MAN—AT ONCE; good salary. Address N 588, Tribune office.

ICE CREAM MAKER—EXPERIENCED IN ALL creams and ices; $15 week. Address N 556, Tribune office.

RAILWAY MACHINISTS — FIRST-CLASS; coach carpenters and car repairers, at Chicago Great Western shops at Oelwein, Iowa; steady work for good men. Machinists apply to M. J. HORAN, Roundhouse Foreman, 46th-st., Chicago. Car men to R. R. JONES, Emmitsburg, Ill., Chicago.

SHOEMAKERS—ALSO BOYS TO LEARN HOW to run machines; union prices and steady work. Apply to SCHWAB BROS., 166 S. Clinton-st., city.

STEEL DIE MAKERS — SEVERAL, IMMEdiately. Address, giving experience, where last employed, and wages expected. N 602, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER—OUT OF CITY.....$16.00
Butcher, experienced, single man..... 9.00
Strong young man for wagon 7.00
Berg's Mercantile Agency, 209 Dearborn-st.

CAR MILEAGE CLERK. R. R. OFFICE, familiar with junction points east and south. Cashier, experienced young man, $15. Stenographer, very rapid, $15. Salesman, traveling, for N. W. MERCANTILE EXCHANGE, 185 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—RAPID AND ACCURATE; must be neat, good long hand writer; $10 to $12. 206 Fisher Building.

Miscellaneous.

ARTIST—TO MAKE CRAYON, SEPIA, AND water color portraits. Address Castle Art Co., South Bend, Ind.

COAL MINERS—SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS men can find work; not over 35 years. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. Address N 539, Tribune office.

COLLECTORS AND SOLICITORS—AT ONCE. 2108 W. 12th-st., cor. 40th. S. E. DONOGHUE, Superintendent.

EXPERIENCED CAR MEN, PRINCIPALLY coopers, wanted in Cleveland, O.; fair wages paid and transportation furnished; may have to take place of strikers. Apply for particulars to D. A. BROWN, Big Four Shops.

MAN—SPECIAL MAN TO HANDLE A SPECIAL work on a special plan, among a special class. Libers' weekly advances. W. I. SQUIRE, Toledo, O.

MEN—BY CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, several intelligent men to call upon regular customers; any station; with ordinary ability can make money; we give full instructions and a trial costs nothing; this is your opportunity; grasp it. 334 Dearborn-st.

OLD BOOMER—TO TRAVEL; MUST DRAW A pension; watchmaker preferred. Call 9 a. m., 96 Champlain Bldg.

TEACHERS OR PROFESSIONAL MEN WHO desire remunerative occupation during summer vacation; any locality. ELLIOTT, 706, 205 Michigan-av. 423-27.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

LADY BOOKKEEPER—ONE EXPERIENCED in laundry preferred; must live on South Side; state salary, with references. Address N 553, Tribune office.

SALESLADY—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS, to offer good apply. C. H. RIMES, 4024 Cottage Grove-av.

SALESLADY—EXPERIENCED, FOR FANS and parasols. Apply Supt.'s office, THE FAIR.

Domestics.

COOK—GOOD, CLEAN COOK, WILLING TO help in laundry; references. 4824 Woodlawn-av.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; GOOD cook; references required. 3638 Lake-av., S.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL IN SMALL family, for general housework. 6348 Stewart-av., Englewood.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be good cook; small family. 260 22d-st.

HOUSEWORK—STRONG, COMPETENT, PROtestant girl; family three; good wages. 4139 Ellis-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; 4 in family; $4. 518 N. Ashland-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3008 S. Loomis-st.

HOUSEWORK—YOUNG GIRL, LIGHT HOUSEwork. 1026 Belden-av., 2d flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages; reference. 115 Ingleside-av.

WAITRESS—IN RESTAURANT. 1118 E. 63d-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKERS, WAISTFINISHERS—2340 Indiana-av.

DRESSMAKERS—IMMEDIATELY. MARJORY LE FRANCIS, 3106 Calumet-av., Flat 52.

SKIRT HANDS—WORK TAKEN HOME. 173 E. 35d-st.

Nurses.

NURSE — GOOD HOME FOR COMPETENT girl, understanding children. Apply 3075 Kenmore-av., Lakewater.

Employment Agencies.

CASHIER—EXPERIENCED, SALARY $12 TO $15 (experienced); $5. Address
STENOGRAPHER—very rapid, $15.
BOOKKEEPER, beginner, W. Side, $5.
STENOGRAPHER—two rapid operators, $10.
MERCANTILE EXCHANGE, 185 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEWORK—URGENT NEED FOR GIRLS for general housework at Trinity Church Employment Office, 101 26th-st.

LADIES WANTING DOMESTIC HELP WITH best private families, apply 3 E. 22d-st., first flat. GOODENOUGH.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—A COMPETENT YOUNG stenographer, Remington or Oliver operator; also graphophone operator. Call The Oliver Typewriter Co., Washington and Dearborn-sts.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—BY A manufacturing concern; steady position, salary $8 to start; state experience and references. C O 963, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY, ACCUrate typist; Yost machine; state salary. 1 Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—NEAT, RAPID, AND AC-curate; Hammond operator; old style. 306 Fisher Building.

STENOGRAPHER—WHO HAS A FEW HOURS to spare, to speaking Polish preferred. Address N 568, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; AT ONCE. 127 S. Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

GIRLS—BINDERY GIRLS; EXPERIENCED hands. ROSH & GRANT CO., 65 Plymouth-pl.

GIRLS—TO CLEAN SHOWCASES. J. T. ROBIN, 79 Wabash-av.

GIRLS—EXPERIENCED. APPLY AT ONCE, THE FAIR.

LADIES—BY CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, several intelligent ladies to call upon regular customers; any lady with ordinary ability can make money; we give full instructions, and a trial costs nothing; this is your opportunity; grasp it. 334 Dearborn-st.

LADY—FIRST-CLASS, IN MILLINERY store. Trove.

DRESSMAKING.

A COURSE OF LESSONS GIVEN FOR $10 TO pupils at Storey's College, Central Music Hall, State-st. Patterns cut to order.

DRESSMAKING LADIES' TAILor system of self-adjusting waist and skirt patterns; cut to fit. McDOWELL'S, 79 State-st.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; many terms; first-class machines only. CHESBROUGH CO., 150 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.

TEN RIPANS FOR 5 CENTS

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

3734 ELLIS-AV.—LARGE, LIGHT FRONT room, very reasonable to employed parties; only congenial, refined young people accepted; beautiful home, finest table, large yard, etc.

3035 MICHIGAN-AV., "HOTEL IROQUOIS"—Handsome alcove, first-class board; two persons, $12 to $16; single, $6 up; also table board.

207 MICHIGAN-AV., 2D BLOCK SOUTH OF Auditorium—Best rooms, table, and references.

North Side.

378 E. CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with home-like board. $4.50 and $5 per week.

389 LA SALLE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board; walking distance; reasonable.

Hotels.

HOTEL RAINIER, THIRTY-THIRD AND COTtage Grove-av.; American and European; rooms single and en suite, with or without private bath; excellent dining-room and cafe in connection; best of service; special rates to permanent guests.

HOTEL CADILLAC, 47 SOUTH CLARK—CALL before locating rooms; fine and reasonable; weekly rates; daily, 50c, 75c, $1.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD., front suite, three rooms, private bath, well furnished; also single rooms. W. T. Orcutt, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM, SOUTH SIDE, BY GENtleman, near 40th-st. and Indiana-av.; 85 suweek; 6 o'clock breakfast; please give particulars. Address N 572, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—CAN SHOW THE PLEASANTEST, best furnished, and best kept rooms for permanent guests; $3 to $4 per week; single and suite; for front alcoves; to be found near business district. 6 E. Washington-st., opp. Public Library; take elevator.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room, all conveniences; private family. 1802 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, THE LAFAYETTE, 10, 12, and 14 E. Harrison-pl., 1 block Auditorium.

TO RENT—343 MICHIGAN-AV., FLAT 9, TWO furnished rooms; bath; reasonable.

North Side.

TO RENT—CORNER CHICAGO AND STATE. Ottawa. Flat 10, one exquisite room for office and others; $2 and $4.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—14-ROOM STONE FRONT RESIdence, fronting Jefferson Park; good condition; only $60. C. H. BINNEY, Marquette Building, bank floor.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN ROGERS PARK FOR THE SUMmer, nicely furnished house, 11 rooms, 100 feet, near lake; $100 per month. Address N 533, Tribune office.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TWO-STORY COTtages for the season, at Beechwood Point, Paw Paw Lake. Address L. P. HUSEN, Watervliet, Mich.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED — TO RENT — A FIRST-CLASS boarding-house capable of taking care of fifty to seventy people; South Side preferred; must be in good location and of good reputation. Send full particulars regarding number of rooms, dining-room space, price, terms, etc., to N 549, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—CHEAP; HOUSE, WITH barn, to raise chickens. 400 State-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—PALAIS ELYSEE, NEW, HANDsome, 12-room flats; all modern conveniences. S. W. COR. WABASH-AV. AND 36TH-ST.; MAHOGANY FINISH; white enamel bedrooms. Natural wood floors, maple and mosaic bathrooms; also FRONT FLATS; light outside rooms. MARBLE RECEPTION CORRIDOR, CARVED CONSOLES and SIDEBOARDS. CONVENIENCES—Steam heat, hot water, telephone, janitor service, storage bicycle rooms, etc. RENTS—$22.50 to $37.50; now ready. FLEUR DE LIS, 3606 Wabash-av., 4 rooms, $20. Every convenience; fine building. Agent at buildings, or plans and prices at our office. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE WOODSTOCK—
Northwest corner Wabash-av. and 28th-st.
2 and 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
EXCELLENT CAFE.
6 and 8 ROOM FLATS for HOUSEKEEPING.
1 block to elevated road; flats—st. cable, and 26th-st. electric cars.
10 MINUTES BY "L" ROAD DOWN-TOWN.
Steam heat, hot water, tonolines, sideboards, polished floors, gas ranges.
Rents $25 to $50.
See manager at building.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 7 AND 8 ROOM stone front flats, mahogany finish, consoles, tile bath, steam, hot water, 3d floor, 3033 Cottage Grove-av., one block elevated station; $52.50 to $37.50.
NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STRANGERS SHOULD NOT SPEND the summer in expensive hotels when they can get handsome furnished 7 and 8 room flats on the shore. Kenwood, for $35, and have comforts of home. See OWNER, 179 Dearborn-st., Room 603.

TO RENT—RAINIER APARTMENT BLDG., 33d-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; absolutely fire-proof; thoroughly modern apartments of 2 to 7 rooms; $15 to $50; excellent dining-room and cafe in connection.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, $25. N. W. cor. 43d and Berkeley-av.; modern; hardwood floors and finish.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN HIGHLAND BUILDING, 4465-4467 Oakenwald-av.; 5-room apartments; large, light rooms overlooking the lake; every convenience. Apply to janitor on premises.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, $10 up, in the Palo Alto, s. e. cor. 39th and 23d, and the Follansbee, n. w. cor. 33d and Wabash. Office 174 23d-st.

TO RENT—YES! WE MEAN IT! BEST 4 AND 5 room, "up-to-date" flats in the city; 432-438 46th-st., cor. Langley-av.; see janitor. J., 115 Dearborn, Room 603.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15; all have steam, hot water, elevator, modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BLDG., 3 AND 4 ROOM flats, rooms light and airy; location convenient; steam, hot water, telephone, elevator. 99 22d-st.

TO RENT—2-ROOM FLATS, STEAM HEAT, hot water, etc.; $10. 3239 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—STORE, 2 TO 7 ROOMS; CORNERS; steam; decorated. 3731 Lake-av. Janitor.

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS, GAS RANGES, HOT water, $13 to $20. 3537 Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 5, 8, FURNISHED flat to Sept. 1. Address N 520, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEW 7-R. STEAM H. FLAT, $28; 2 minutes to L station. Flats, 5 rooms, $15. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 96 Washington-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT, STEAM, HOT WATER, ranges. Janitor, 19 Ashland-blvd.

North Side.

TO RENT—606 DIVISION-ST., NEAR ASTOR, elegant 8-room apartments, new entrances, new plumbing, new decorations; steam heat, gas ranges. OLIVER & SCOTT, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS, NEW BUILDING, 6 and 7 rooms; every convenience; steam heat, hot water, janitor, etc. 1787 Oakdale-av.

TO RENT—637 FULLERTON-AV., NR. CLARK, 1st floor, 7 rms.; heat, hot water; thoroughly mod.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FLAT, 4 ROOMS. Northwest corner La Salle-av. and Superior-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, ONE 5 or 6 room flat and one 4-room flat; convenient to elevated. Address N 518, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FLAT, FURnished, for summer months. Address C O 978, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—43D-ST., CORNER CALUMET-AV., elegant for drug store; also inside store, 2948 Cottage Grove-av.; steam heated. $25.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 570 43d-st.

TO RENT—LARGE CORNER STORE, VERY low rent to good tenant; 4201 Cottage Grove-av. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 133 E. RANDOLPH-ST. Apply to J. S. MEYER, Room 208, 56 5th-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE ON BEST CORNER North Side, swell neighborhood, splendid opening for florist, jeweler, or confectionery. Inquire HELM, 77 Rush-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN GARDEN CITY BUILding, northwest corner 18th-st. and Randolph-st.; all modern conveniences; well adapted for manufacturers' agents. Agent, Room 208, 56 5th-av. S. MEYER.

TO RENT—ELEGANT DESK ROOM, WITH telephone, etc. C. B. HULL, 300 Boyce Bldg.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

IN

NEW ERA BUILDING,

Harrison-st. and Blue Island-av.

The best location on West Side, at intersection of six street car lines, one block from L road station; fireproof building; steam heat; elevator service; electric light and compressed air furnished; a money-maker for right party; has been a gallery 8 years. Apply

E. D. LE TOURNEUX,

Room 403, New Era Building.

TO RENT—PHOTO GALLERY WITH STEAM heat and elevator service; best location on West Side; also large rooms with air power for artists. 155 W. Madison-st. E. D. ELLIS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND SHOPS in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 104 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOTEL IN Chicago or adjacent town; give full particulars. G. W. CALDWELL, 48 and 50 La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND SMALL PIECES OF improved income property at prices of foreclosure. C. H. PRINDIVILLE, 138 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS, MODERN HOMES FOR amount mortgages. LINGLE, 401, 34 Clark.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF the age in one of the choicest corners on 35th-st.-blvd., convenient to transportation and on the best part of the street; party is determined to sell and will name price unheard of if sold at once. Address H. O. STONE & CO.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—
LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 51ST-ST.
Lot 150x165 feet. Price $135. Nice lot for builder to improve.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR 29TH-ST.
Modern flat bldg., containing 2 stores and 12 flats; worth $35,000; will sell for $25,000.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MY NO. 1 ENGLEWOOD BUSIness corner, 100x125; section line; will be transfer point; will sacrifice; ripe for flat building.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 114 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, CHOICE MODERN residence on Groveland-av.; about foreclosed. Address N 576, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—80 FEET VACANT, Union-av., bet. 71 and 72. 364 W. Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—40 FT. ADJOINING ALLEY L STATion. G. L. BENEDICT, 115 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IT COSTS 25 PER CENT MORE TO build than last year, yet I will sell at reduced price pleasant stone front house, W. Side; good condition; with barn. Address N 515, Tribune.

FOR SALE—W. MADISON-ST. VACANT—THE choicest lot on the street for any kind of business; 44x126. Owner, 117 La Salle-st., R. 6.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WHY PAY RENT?

When $50 cash and $50 monthly will buy a new brown stone front residence worth $7,500; sacrifice at $4,750; no interest; North Side elevated road will double it in value in a year. Address N 543, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEAVING CHICAGO; WILL SELL very cheap, my corner near Lincoln Park; rented one tenant; part other property. Address C O 735, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK ACRES. $1,100, OLD price $6,000; 40 acres, Wisconsin farms, $500, one-third price; 40 acres beyond Stickney, $135.
N. THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BEVERLY, ON THE north shore of Massachusetts Bay, several beautiful tracts of wooded highland, commanding every variety of scenery, including fine ocean views; gentleman's estates; seashore property; WHEATLAND, ALLEN & ROGERS, 427 Church-st., Salem, Mass., 37 State-st., Boston, Mass.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A RANCH IN IDAHO OF 800 acres, on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains; one-half under cultivation; house, barn, stables, sheds, etc.; bountiful supply of water; there are now 300 acres of cut hay and good grade cattle; plenty of range outside of the ranch; one of the best appointed ranches in this country; will consider an exchange for good property in this city.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—OUR GREEN Bay property; house and lot; 30x120. Address N 514, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BEST HOUSE AND BARN ON 50 feet or more that $8,000 or $10,000 cash will buy; north of Diversey, and west of Sheffield, and south of Edgewater; give location, description and price, or no attention will be paid to answers. Address N 522, Tribune office.

WANTED—I BUY AND SELL VACANT PROperty within six miles of the Court House for cash.
HENRY VAN ALSISINGEN,
Main floor, 84 La Salle-st., opposite City Hall.

WANTED—S. OR N. SIDE VACANT; WILL give new flat bldg., well rented, and add cash.
W. H. STEWART, owner, 79 Dearborn.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Three-story flat bldg., consisting of one store and 4 flats. Price $12,000; inc. $6,000. Want cheap suburban lots or equity.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

WILL EXCHANGE EQUITY IN MODERN RESidence for lease of 8 or 9 room flat in Woodlawn. Address N 525, Tribune office.

BUSINESS BLOCK; BEST SUBURB OF CHICAgo; rental $2,300; inc. $10,000, to exchange for farm. Address N 517, Tribune office.

WILL EXCHANGE 80 ACRES GOOD LAND for building lot, worth $800. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

NO COMMISSION—MONEY LOANED ON VAcant and improved real estate in sums of $1,500 to $2,000 at 6 per cent; $2,000 to $10,000 at 5 and 5½ per cent; no charge of any kind; the investor pays my profit; borrower pays recording fees, war stamp and abstract for bringing down abstract and for nothing more. No guarantee policy required. Loans can be arranged for as much as two months ahead if agreed upon. Interest commences on the day money is paid out. Security passed on within four days. HENRY VAN ALSISINGEN, Main Floor, 84 La Salle-st., opposite City Hall.

IF YOU CAN REDUCE YOUR PRESENT LOAN call on us; we can renew your loan at 5 per cent and small commission without attorney's fees, or at 5½ per cent and no commission; we are now loaning $100 and upward at any time without notice, with interest only to date of payment.
HOME LOAN COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY
On choice real estate
with privileges of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

5 AND 6 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON vacant or improved city property; reasonable terms, prepayment privileges.
MADDOCK, HOLEMANN & McCORTNEY,
422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN
on improved city property.
FROM 5 TO 7 PER CENT,
according to amount and security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS
ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
184 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES,
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. FRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOLDSMITH & CANNELL, 107 Dearborn-st.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
Will loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban property; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, n. w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. Tel. Main 5043. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED PROPerty at 4 to 5 per cent, in sums to suit; special attention to building loans.
Union Trust Co., bank, 133 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate. Chicago, Washington Park, Park and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

MONEY TO LOAN, LOWEST CURRENT RATES, in any amount, improved and vacant property.
E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit; building loans made.
DUTTON & CALLAN, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 55 Washington-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made.
KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at current rates; building loans made.
ROSE, QUINAN & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved; quick service; owners only. Address C K 206, Tribune office.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on improved Chicago real estate. Building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION.
LOANS ANDERSON,
425 Home Insurance Bldg.

LOANS FROM $500 UP AT LOWEST RATES; prompt attention. E. WOLTERSDORF, corner of Jackson blvd. and Ogden-av.

TO LOAN—$2,000 TO $50,000 ON FIRST MORTgage; Chicago money; no delay; no other business. WILL H. MOORE, bank floor, 204 Dearborn.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 1ST OR 2D MORTGAGE paper on good real estate; quick action.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED—
Salaried people without security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly.
Room 316, 218 La Salle-st.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 6%. Interest, endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 9%; real estate loans; 4 to 6% int. John V. Fox, 308 Dearborn-st.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 905.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1626 Masonic Temple.

LOANS TO "SALARIED PEOPLE" AT 4 THE usual rate. R. 16, 84 Washington-st.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE AND ON ANY good collateral. 1504 Unity Building.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on their note, without security; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates; also ladies or gentlemen holding a loan on diamonds, watches, seal garments, $10 up, on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealing. 140 Dearborn-st., Room 75.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATES OF INTERest on diamonds and jewelry; highest price paid for old gold and precious stones; unredeemed diamonds and jewelry at half price of original cost. All business strictly confidential. The Rauman Loan Co., 158 and 172 S. Clark-st.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE. The BIG BUSINESS we do and class of people we deal with tells the story. J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., bank floor, Dexter Bldg., OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED and loaned upon at 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted; deal in policies exclusively—no other business. RICHARD KERNFIELD, 171 La Salle-st. Estab. 1873.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY. MONEY TODAY.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN-STS. 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WANT ON EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER; PARTIAL PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE AT ANY TIME.

YOU CAN DEAL WITH ME QUICKLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

IT WILL BE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO CALL AT MY OFFICE BEFORE BORROWING ELSEWHERE.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?

IF SO, CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO, WHO LOAN BORROWERS ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH FROM $20 TO $1,000 ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY, LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY. THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN PAY THE MONEY BACK ANY WAY MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY. LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN. PLEASE REMEMBER WE MAKE NO INQUIRIES OF YOUR NEIGHBORS OR EMPLOYER.

MAIN OFFICE OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 216 AND 217.

WEST SIDE BRANCH OFFICE, 161 W. MADISON-ST., HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING, ROOM 12. OUR WEST SIDE OFFICE IS OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK, TO ACCOMMODATE PEOPLE LIVING ON THE WEST SIDE.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
BORROWERS.

When BORROWING MONEY upon any kind of security persons should first seek and ascertain the RELIABILITY and RESPONSIBILITY of the FIRM with which they deal. The BEST IS ALWAYS the CHEAPEST. Deal where your SECURITIES will be ABSOLUTELY SAFE. Ask for references of the concern from which you wish to borrow money, then you will not be likely to fall in with irresponsible parties with limited capital, who will need it and call upon you when least expected. We are glad to give references.
WE GUARANTEE THE RATE TO BE THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
WE LOAN OUR OWN MONEY and endeavor to treat our customers with a view of future friendship, that they will return again and refer their friends to us when wanting loans. Please call at any time and furnish us the cheerfully given.

LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 304,
[3d floor, corner Monroe-st.
ENGLEWOOD BRANCH OFFICE,
638 West 63d-st., corner Eggleston-av.
[Over Postoffice.]

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Hartford Building, 140 DEARBORN-ST.
Dearborn and Madison-sts. ROOM 75.

A strictly private, reliable place to borrow money on household furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, shops; $10 up on any good security; you retain full possession and use of goods; you can pay the money back in small weekly or monthly payments, or just the interest. Money loaned for the interest rate and time you want it; you will not lose your goods. There will be no charges or expenses kept out of the amount wanted. Loans made quickly. Cook County is no referendum required; business done quickly and quietly; full information cheerfully given if you will call; if you cannot call, write to us and we will send our confidential agent to call on you; everybody treated courteously and kindly.

Money loaned salaried employes holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on their note, without security; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates.

Ladies or gentlemen wanting a loan on diamonds, watches, seal garments, $10 up, on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealing.
AMERICAN MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Hartford Building, 140 DEARBORN-ST.
Dearborn and Madison-sts. ROOM 75.

MONEY—
WITHOUT
DELAY.
Before you

TANNER TO AID CRUSADE.

WILL URGE $50,000 FUND FOR WAR ON TUBERCULOUS CATTLE.

Governor Attends the Post-Mortem Examinations on Twenty-seven Infected Milch Cows from the Dairy Farm Which He Patronizes — Declares Commissioners Should Have Police Powers—Live Stock Board Adopts New Rules.

Governor Tanner yesterday morning at the Stock-Yards watched the slaughter of twenty-seven tuberculous milch cows under the orders of the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners. They were part of a herd of forty-seven kept on a dairy farm near Springfield, which is patronized by the Governor, and each of the twenty-seven, under the tuberculin test, had shown symptoms of tuberculous infection. The post-mortem examinations showed each was virulently infected, the digestive organs of twenty, the udders of three, and the lungs, glands, and livers of the other four exhibiting thick tuberculous deposits. After the tests Governor Tanner said he would recommend to the next Legislature that at least $50,000 be appropriated to carry on the extermination of tuberculous cattle. The Live Stock board expects to have killed within the present month 1,000 cattle suspected of being tuberculous.

Besides Governor Tanner there were present at the tests, which were conducted at B. Wolf's establishment, Union avenue and Forty-first street:

Dr. J. A. Egan, Secretary of State Board of Health.
Dr. W. S. Devoe, chief of National Bureau of Animal Industry.
Dr. C. P. Lovejoy, State Veterinarian.
Dr. L. C. Tiffany, Assistant Veterinarian.
Dr. B. A. Pierce, Assistant Veterinarian.
James H. Paddock, State Live Stock Commissioner.
James M. Darnell, State Live Stock Commissioner.
J. P. Latt, State Live Stock Commissioner.
C. P. Johnson, Secretary of Live Stock Board.
John Cashin, City Meat Inspector.
Dr. Martin Cushing, Health Officer of Joliet, Ill.

The milch cows which were killed were taken from a dairy believed to be in fair sanitary condition. Their condemning was the result of a request for an examination made to the Live Stock board by their owner, who thought them free from disease. They had no superficial indications of tuberculosis.

Governor Is Convinced.

After the post-mortem examinations Governor Tanner said:

"I am convinced that tuberculosis has made a more general invasion of live stock than is generally believed, and I also am confident that such a condition, if not remedied by proper laws and a liberal appropriation by the State, will have results more serious than the mere loss of cattle.

"I shall recommend at the next meeting of the Legislature that the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners be given an appropriation of at least $50,000 with which to carry on the work of exterminating tuberculous cattle. I also shall exert my influence in obtaining for the commissioners more authority.

"The appropriation this year for this work was $5,000. The commissioners asked for $20,000. I myself was instrumental in cutting down the sum requested. Having seen conditions as they exist, I shall take a personal interest now in the matter and spare all necessary time in aiding the board, whose work is, to say the least, practically humanitarian.

"My observations lead me to believe that it is unsafe to drink milk which is not known positively to be nontuberculous. The cattle which I have seen slaughtered and dissected today and which I saw were saturated with tuberculosis ten days ago were furnishing milk to my family. I did not institute this investigation. I had no reason to believe that the milk sold me was otherwise than pure. The fact is that, like the thousands of others who drink milk, I never questioned its purity. And there is the secret of the official negligence which has permitted this disease to make such progress. I am glad my eyes have been opened. The recent awakening of public interest on the subject will have practical results.

Need Police Powers.

"What is necessary is this: The Live Stock Commissioners must be given police power to enter any and all dairies for the purpose of testing the cattle with the tuberculin test. They must confiscate to the State all cattle that show symptoms of tuberculous infection. They must also be allowed enough money to remunerate the former owners of such confiscated cattle. The cattle then must be slaughtered and destroyed.

"I am of the opinion that it would require an act of the Legislature to put such a stringent law into effect. At the present time the commissioners have no right to test cattle unless by invitation of the owners or on well grounded suspicion. A law making it compulsory on all dairies to obtain a certificate from the commissioners showing that their cattle are non-tuberculous is what is needed. The man, unconscious as he may be of the fact, who sells tuberculous milk sells poisoned milk.

"I am heart and soul in favor of more stringent laws for the extermination of tuberculosis. As Governor of the State I will do anything in my power to assist in the crusade against the disease. I do not hesitate to predict that before long the work of purifying dairy products will be well under way."

One Important Finding.

The most important finding of the tests was of tuberculosis in the udders of three of the cows. When the disease is found there, Dr. Lovejoy said, there never is any question that the milk contains tuberculosis bacilli.

On the question whether cows with only an infection of the glands or lungs will give contaminated milk Dr. Lovejoy said to Governor Tanner, in explaining one of the dissections: "The theory that when infected lungs or glands coexist with non-infected udders there is no danger of contagion is one that has been disproved by contrary evidence. We have found tuberculosis in milk when the udder was clear."

Governor Tanner, clad in a white butcher's coat, entered spiritedly into the examination. At one time he took a knife and performed some dissections himself.

In consequence of the developments of the day, Governor Tanner ordered the Live Stock Commissioners to test the cattle of all the State institutions.

Live Stock Board Meets.

In view of the encouragement given the commissioners by Governor Tanner the Live Stock board held a meeting at the Great Northern Hotel in the afternoon to adopt plans for the summer's work. The following new rules were adopted in accordance with the advice given by the Governor that the commissioners utilize as rigorously as possible all the authority given them under the present law

All cases of supposed tuberculosis among dairy or breeding cattle reported to any official of the board shall be investigated under the direction of the board; and if, upon clinical examination by the veterinarian designated to make such examination, sufficient evidence of the existence of tuberculosis in any animal of any herd shall appear, the affected animal, together with all exposures, shall be placed in quarantine until the entire herd is tested with tuberculin under the direction of the board.

All animals in any herd tested with tuberculin that shall give a reaction in temperature of 2 or more degrees shall be deemed affected with tuberculosis, isolated from the balance of the herd, and held in quarantine until slaughtered and examined post-mortem. All animals that react 1.5 degrees and less than 2 degrees shall be isolated and held in quarantine for a retest.

The following scale of compensation to owners of cattle condemned by the board was arranged:

Age of disease.	Compensation based on appraisement value.
No tuberculosis	100 per cent
Incipient stage	75 per cent
One year	50 per cent
Two years	35 per cent
Three years	25 per cent
More than 3 years	15 per cent

Today the Live Stock Commissioners will go to Union, Ill., whence they will start on a tour of inspection of dairies in McHenry County.

DR. FINLEY'S FIELD OUTLINED.

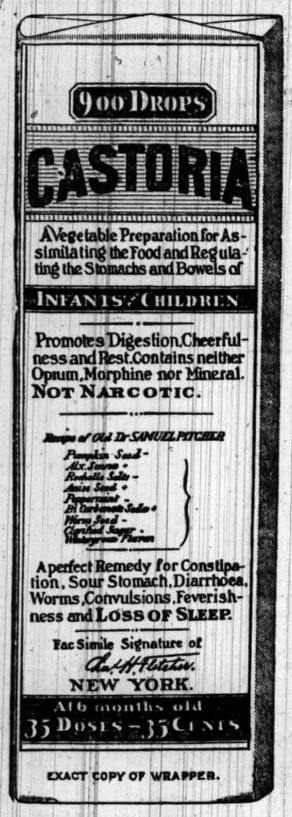
President of Knox College Will Be Active in the Alliance of McClures and Harpers.

Galesburg, Ill., June 5.—President John H. Finley of Knox College, the fact of whose resignation for a position with McClures has been known for several weeks, will figure in the business alliance between the McClures and the Harpers. He said today:

"I shall go to Harpers, but just what work I will have to do I do not know. At present I will assist in the reorganization of the two houses and the adjustment of the relationship. I will be one of the directors of the Harpers' concern. At the same time I am to be associated with the McClures in working out their plans. What my future position will be will depend, of course, much on my capacity. The whole field is before me, and it is a great opportunity."

Dr. Finley will leave here for New York immediately after commencement.

CASTORIA



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

The Kind You Have Always Bought and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

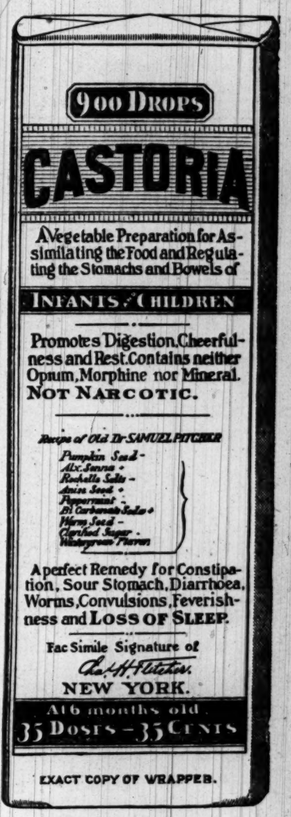
WHAT IS CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.



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The Kind You Have Always Bought. In Use for Over 30 Years.

Stock-counting 60 days ahead of the usual time. **SCHLESINGER MAYER** The immense importance of swift selling is paramount.

About Dr. Deimel linen mesh underwear.

Dr. Deimel linen-mesh underwear, as it is today, is the result of ten years of evolution in producing a satisfactory porous linen fabric. The process of manufacture is so complex that no other concern in the world can produce the article as Dr Deimel makes it.

Look for the genuine—in the form of a woven label on every garment—as illustrated. *Beware of the spurious.*

That 20th century fireproof building marks a new era. **SCHLESINGER MAYER** One hundred per cent more selling space coming.

"That Stuttgarter" pure wool sanitary underwear

has peculiarly strong claims to being the *ideal* underclothing *for spring and summer*, as well as winter—claims that have the emphatic endorsement of the world's highest authorities on health. "That Stuttgarter" is so *far* superior to all other similar makes of pure wool undergarments as to warrant the especial praise of physicians and scientists everywhere—among them such eminent local authorities as—

Dr. Ernest Schmidt, *Dr. Lester Frankenthal,* *Prof. C. Gilbert Wheeler,*
Dr. J. Nevins Hyde, *Prof. M. Delafontaine,* *Dr. Merriman,*

and many others. It is invaluable to the robust & a necessity to the delicate.

Spring and summer weights for all climates & physical characteristics. in complete assortment for men, women & children ready in the S. & M. Stuttgarter underwear dept. (main floor). Every shape & style of garment The prices are *far* lower than is asked for another sort said to be "the same."

A note of warning!—Let there be no mistake—S. & M. are *sole* Chicago agents for "That Stuttgarter"—don't be hoodwinked.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Rug Event of the Season.

Our Great Semi-Annual Sale of Oriental Rugs

commenced yesterday. The collection offered in this sale is the largest and most complete that we have ever shown.

Our entire stock of new and antique Rugs, in all sizes and weaves, without reserve,

is offered at prices much below value.

Several lots of large modern Turkish, Persian and Indian Rugs are marked at *one-half regular prices.*

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Summer Fabrics. Broken Lines, Reduced to Close.

100 pcs. Imported Printed Piques at	25c yd.
50 pcs. French Printed Brilliant at	25c yd.
40 pcs. English Tucked Lawn at	25c yd.
75 pcs. Scotch Printed Lawn at	25c yd.
White Figured Piques, to close, at	25c yd.
25 pcs. Imported French Sateen } 20 pcs. Imported French Percale }	Reduced to close, 15c yd.
30 pcs. Imported Scotch Percale } 15 pcs. Imported Scotch Cambric } 100 pcs. Imported Madras Cloth } 150 pcs. Imported Cheviot }	Reduced to close, 15c yd.
100 pcs. Imp. Scotch Gingham } 100 pcs. Imp. Knotted Gingham }	Reduced to 25c yd.

These goods sold on 1st floor, main bldg.

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To buy at our store—the prices are marked in plain figures—the goods are excellent and every article is guaranteed.

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REFRIGERATORS in economy of ice, freedom from odors, and food preservation lead the procession.

A fine line from $6.25 to $89.75. Also the Star hardwood, handsomely finished refrigerators, from $3.95 to $13.17.

We carry in great variety WATER FILTERS, COMBINATION WATER FILTERS AND COOLERS, WATER COOLERS, IMPERIAL HAND AND HORSE LAWN MOWERS, GRASS SHEARS, EDGERS, LAWN RAKES, DANDELION PULLERS, RUBBER HOSE, SPRINKLERS, WHITE MOUNTAIN ICE CREAM FREEZERS, AND WIRE CLOTH at popular prices.

We have just put in a line of the MAJESTIC STEEL AND MALLEABLE IRON RANGES at 73 Randolph-st., Annex. Our aim is to handle the very best. An inspection is cordially solicited. Send for the "Majestic Cook Book and Book of General Information."

Orr & Lockett Hdw. Co.,

50 State-st. and 71-73 Randolph-st.

SPECIAL SALE

At 10 o'clock THIS MORNING. Extra good lot

Household Furniture,

Fine Chamber, Parlor and Dining Room Furniture.

ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANO,

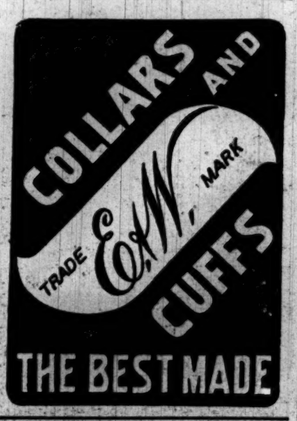
Chiffoniers, Dressers, Sideboards, Leather Lounges and Easy Chairs, Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Pictures, etc.

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN,

186 Wabash-av.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

COLLARS AND CUFFS



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TENTS

of all kinds and in any quantity for

SALE AND TO RENT.

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READ THE TRIBUNE FOR SPORTING NEWS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY CLOTHING, EQUIPAGE, ETC.—Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Illinois, June 5, 1899. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., June 20, 1899, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering either at Chicago, Philadelphia, or Boston Depots, fur caps; cap ornaments; berlin gloves; cork helmets; rubber ponchos; chambray shirts; shoes, russet, black, and barrack; cotton stockings; post books; scrubbing brushes; flags, post, garrison, storm, and recruiting; mosquito bars; pickaxes, pickaxe helves; pillows, pillow cases; conical tent poles, tripods, tent pins, tent chains, tent rings; trumpets; trumpet mouth pieces; braid, mohair; buckles; buttons; drilling; duck; flannel; gold lace; hooks; jeans; kersey; lasting; padding; paper; rope; shirts; silk; tape; tent line; tent slips; thread; toggles; twine; collars; drawers; campaign hats; leggins; music pouches; undershirts; bedsacks; corn brooms; beeswax; burlap; bailing cloth; chain coat hangers; grilling line; grommets; napthaline and tailors crayons. The articles are to conform to specifications and standard samples. Bids upon samples from bidders will not be entertained. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production of manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Military Supplies" and addressed to Captain CHAS. D. PALMER, A. Q. M. Vols.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, 415 Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill., May 8, 1899.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here and at offices of Quartermasters at stations named, until 11 o'clock a. m., June 8, 1899, and then opened, for furnishing Hay and Straw during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1899, at Forts Brady and Wayne, Mich.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Sheridan and Chicago, Ill., and Fort Thomas, Ky. Proposals for delivery at other points will be entertained. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Information furnished on application here or to Quartermasters of stations named. Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Hay and Straw," addressed J. G. C. LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR TENTAGE—CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S Office, 415 Pullman Building, Chicago, Illinois, June 5, 1899. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., June 15, 1899, for furnishing and delivering at either Chicago or New York Depots, 3,000 Common Tents, complete, with poles and pins. Full information on application to Captain CHAS. D. PALMER, A. Q. M., U. S. Vols.

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PROPOSALS FOR DRAYAGE—OFFICE CHIEF Quartermaster, 415 Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill., May 5, 1899.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock a. m., June 7, 1899, and then opened for furnishing Drayage required by the Quartermaster's Department in this city during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1899. Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Information furnished on application to J. G. C. LEE, Chief and Chief Quartermaster.